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LIBRARY CHRONICLE

VOLUME III
1935

THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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The University of Pennsylvania

LIBRARY CHRONICLE

The University of Pennsylvania Library

Philadelphia

Vol. 3 No. 1 March, 1935

The University of Pennsylvania

LIBRARY CHRONICLE

Issued Four Times a Year

By and For the Friends of the Library

Of the University of Pennsylvania

C. Seymour Thompson, *Editor*

Vol. 3 No. 1 March, 1935

NEW PRESIDENT ELECTED

It is with great pleasure that we announce the election, by the Executive Committee, of Dr. A. Edward Newton to the presidency of the Friends of the Library, an office which was vacated last June by the death of Mr. John Cadwalader. Dr. Newton has been an interested active member of the Friends since the organization of the society two years ago. That he has now consented to accept this office, in addition to the innumerable other demands upon his time, is most gratifying, and gives assurance of increased success in the efforts of this organization to stimulate interest in the Library.

Dr. Newton has consented also to be the speaker at a meeting of the Friends of the Library, to be held Saturday evening, April 13, in the Library. His topic on that occasion will be "The Evolution of the English Novel." An exhibition of valuable books illustrating the development of the novel, which will be lent by Dr. Newton, will be on display.

At the mid-year convocation of the University on February 16, at which Dr. Newton was the principal speaker and received the degree LL.D., our new president presented a copy of the first edition of Blackstone's *Commentaries on the Laws of England.* The four volumes, in unwashed contemporary calf, untrimmed, are in splendidly preserved condition, and constitute one of the finest known copies of this much-sought edition of the classic "Blackstone."

THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

(Address delivered by Bodley's Librarian, Dr. H. H. E. Craster, before the Friends of the Library of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, September 27, 1934.)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am under obligation to your Librarian for the opportunity which he has afforded to me of meeting your society, and desire to make use of it by saying a few words to you about the Bodleian Library at Oxford of which I have the honour to be Librarian, and the activities of a Society, analogous to your own, which we name the Friends of the Bodleian.

The Bodleian is the library of a great University. It is one of the oldest libraries in the world. It is a national library and the second in size in the British Empire. It is a home of learning and research. I will speak briefly about it under each of these heads.

The University of Oxford needs no introduction to such an audience as this. Oxford has struck its roots so deep in the cultural history of England, which is also your history, that it forms an element—indestructible, even if unfelt—in our common civilisation. One does not need to have seen its spires and towers in their magic setting of remote mediaevalism and perennial youth, to realise its potent spell. The Bodleian, which takes its name from its second founder, Sir Thomas Bodley, is the library of that University, the pulsing heart in a great body of learning.

But though it is a University library, endowed by the University until recently without any subvention from the State, it is also a public library. In its early days it was commonly called the Library of the University of Oxford, but even more frequently it was styled the Public Library at Oxford. Its doors have always been open throughout the year to all persons in pursuit of learning, and admit scholars not merely from Oxford or from England but from all parts of Europe and of America. Terms end and Colleges are closed, but readers pursue their studies within its walls in the dead of the Vacation. Enter its Old Reading Room in July, August, or September, that room which bears the name of its first founder, Duke Humphrey; walk down its alley beneath its famous painted roof, and look on either side into the alcoves which still shelve the ancient folios set there by

Sir Thomas Bodley, and you will find that many of the readers seated there have come from overseas; that perhaps not one half are members of the University of Oxford.

Perhaps one of the things that will most strike with surprise the American visitor to Bodley, accustomed as he is to the very different conditions which maintain in your university libraries, is the small use which is made of ours. I put it bluntly. You may find our main staircase thronged with sight-seers, but never with readers. The explanation of this is that the needs of our undergraduate students are mainly provided elsewhere. It may startle you to hear that, vast as are the contents of Bodley, and they number approximately a million and a half bound volumes, the sum of the contents of other libraries in Oxford is no less. There are as many books in Oxford libraries outside Bodley as there are in Bodley itself. These libraries fall for the most part into two categories, namely what we call College libraries and libraries of University departments.

Colleges at Oxford, as in its sister University of Cambridge, are halls of residence. But they are very much more besides. They are self-governing corporations, each with its own endowment. Every undergraduate student is a member of a College, and he can only matriculate to the University if he first enters into a College by passing a College entrance examination. Members of the teaching faculties are, generally speaking, Fellows of a College, members of its governing body, incorporators in it. Each College is, as it were, a cross-section of the University, or—to put it differently—is, except for the absence of the privilege of granting degrees, a University within the University. Each has its library to which its undergraduates resort, but even the use which they make of that is less considerable than that which American students make of their university libraries. Our men buy their own text-books and so accumulate little private libraries of their own. It may frequently happen that a man may have entered his fourth year and become what you call a senior student before he enters the walls of Bodley.

Among the libraries of University departments the chief for size and importance is the library of the Taylorian Institute, which serves our department of modern languages and is independent of the Bodleian. Students of modern

languages carry on their researches within it and seldom require to have recourse to the library of the University. Most of the science departments have their separate libraries, but there is a large general library for the natural sciences, medicine, and mathematics, which is called the Radcliffe Library. This was brought seven years ago under Bodleian administration. It is lodged in a separate building in the University area assigned to science laboratories and museums, and we have just completed a considerable extension to it. Similarly, Rhodes House, well-known to the later generations of American Rhodes Scholars, contains a fine library of American and British colonial history and is a sectional library of the Bodleian under whose administration it falls.

I have spoken of the Bodleian as a University library, and have endeavoured to show some of the salient points in which it differs from university libraries in this country. And now as to its antiquity. I have said already that it is one of the oldest libraries in the world. It has had a continuous existence since the 8th day of November, 1602, when Queen Elizabeth yet sat upon the English throne. The room in which Sir Thomas Bodley placed his library, and which still forms its central reading room, was no new building for it had been erected in the fifteenth century to house an earlier library of the University. Reared in perpendicular Gothic above the richly carved stone vaulting of the Divinity School, it stands an allegory in stone of the middle ages, of an era when all human knowledge found in theology its basis and support. Begun about the year 1440 and finished by 1480—for it took forty years in building—it had been completed at a time when the Old World was still unconscious of its age, for it had not yet discovered the New. And even that building does not mark the beginning of the library of the University of Oxford. Its erection was our earliest library extension, rendered necessary by the large accession of books received from Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. For the remoter origins of our University library one has to go back six centuries from now.

Take your stand in the centre of the Bodleian Quadrangle and look towards the west. On all sides there is the simple severity of Jacobean Gothic, for Arts End in front of you, built in the lifetime of Sir Thomas Bodley, screens Duke

Humphrey's Library from your view. Behind and on either side of you are the Old Schools of the University, constructed within a few years of our founder's death, and now all serving the purpose of his library. Viewed from outside, nothing is changed, nothing is altered. It stands as your Pilgrim Fathers might have seen it had they passed through Oxford on their way to Plymouth to board the Mayflower.

Viewed, I have said, from outside. Its frame is old and venerable, but its heart is young. Its aim, in carrying out the scheme of extension of which I will presently come to speak, is, in the considered words of a recent University decree, to keep abreast of modern library requirements. Nowhere in the world can the means of meeting these be better studied than in the States, and that is why I am with you today. Nevertheless I would ask your leave to point out certain ways in which Bodley has given a lead to the libraries of the English-speaking world. It was the first of those libraries to publish a shelf catalogue and the first to publish an author catalogue. Its earliest librarian produced the first subject catalogue and the first union catalogue. In more modern times it has been the first library to substitute for fixed location a subject classification based on a numerical system, for the classification which it has followed for the past fifty years is expanded from one adopted in 1850, and so is anterior in origin to the systems of Dewey and of the Library of Congress. In the present century the Bodleian has been the first library to give trial to the rolling book stack, and the first to create a Society of Friends.

It was also the first of English libraries to establish itself as a library of deposit. That certain libraries should be entitled to receive a copy of every book published in the country, and so be officially recognised as archives of the nation's literature, is a principle which has since been adopted in most of the countries of the world. Sir Thomas Bodley had only one example before him, that of the Royal Library in Paris. But, being a man of foresight and a statesman, he saw the advantage that such official recognition would win for his foundation. Consequently in the year 1611 he negotiated with the Stationers' Company of London, the institution through which all books were then published in England, a covenant that the company should present and that his library

should receive a copy of every book entered on the books of the company. That great privilege, since confirmed by a succession of copyright acts, made our University library a library of deposit, and until the foundation of the British Museum in the middle of the eighteenth century it may be said that the Bodleian was the national library of England.

It is to this fact that it owes its great resources. The covenant with the Stationers' Company was the first, but the first only, of a long series of benefactions. These benefactions have been not of money but of books. The Bodleian has always been poorly endowed, as you may reckon endowment. Its annual income at the present day is under £30,000 ($150,000). Except in the late seventeenth and early nineteenth centuries it has never been in a position to make extensive purchases. Its riches are its books. Its world-famous collections are donations. On our roll of benefactors, inscribed on marble at the library door, one may read the names of great statesmen like Archbishop Laud and Oliver Cromwell, of men of great learning like John Selden, of great book-collectors like Richard Rawlinson and Francis Douce. It is their donations that have given the Bodleian its position among the world's libraries and have made it *par excellence* a library for research.

And now I have tried to explain to you the causes that have given to Bodley its unique character of being at once the library of a University and the library of a nation, a library of deposit and a library of research. It remains to me to tell you of its last and greatest benefaction, the gift of a citizen of the United States. [At this point the Librarian gave a brief account of the Bodleian Extension scheme, the Rockefeller Foundation's benefaction, the progress so far made, and the visits of himself and the Secretary of the Library to Continental and American libraries.]

I must not conclude without saying a word about the Friends of the Bodleian, an organization so similar to yours that anything I say about it must sound trite and familiar. But it may be new to you to hear that the originator of the conception of a group of friends of a library was Sir Thomas Bodley himself. Amongst the three conditions which he laid down as essential for the prosperity of his library was *"a good store of friends."* His library has never been without

its benefactors. Nevertheless it took us over three hundred years to act upon our founder's advice and organize good will. All that I can say in our defence is that when on June 16, 1925, we founded, on the lines of our National Art-Collections Fund, a Society of Friends of the Bodleian, we were the first in the field. Ours was the first society formed with the object of providing a permanent income for the purchase of rare books and manuscripts for a particular library. I rejoice to think that our example has been followed here in Philadelphia, and elsewhere. We were the first to cross the line. Let our race be run hereafter without protest, in a spirit of emulation and of mutual esteem.

Our membership is approximately 600. We allow it to grow or not as it pleases, for we do not tout for members. The minimum annual subscription is ten shillings. Our annual regular income is something over £600 ($3000), and is supplementary to the amount allocated by the library to the purchase of rare books and manuscripts out of ordinary library funds. How exiguous are these last will become obvious when I tell you that the total sum that can be set aside annually out of ordinary income for the purchase of manuscripts is £300 ($1500), that our allocation for second-hand books is £600 ($3000), and that not all second-hand books are rare.

I have been reading through your *Library Chronicle* and would like to take this opportunity of congratulating its editor, your Librarian, upon the excellence of its contents. Bodley also has its library journal, the *Bodleian Quarterly Record,* and it too has its Librarian as editor. But I must hasten to disclaim more than a general responsibility, for the *Record* is really edited by another member of the staff, who is also Secretary of the Friends. The magazine is older than the Society, for it was initiated by my predecessor, Mr. Madan, in 1914. But since the Society was founded in 1925 it has been decided that every Friend should receive a free copy of the *Record,* as well as being entitled to an illustrated *Annual Report.*

The Society is an unofficial organization, having an existence independent of library authorities, but to provide the necessary contact with library policy the Librarian is an *ex officio* member of its council. It appoints its officers and its council at annual meetings, usually presided over by the Vice-

Chancellor of the University, at which the gifts collected by the Friends during the year are exhibited and are formally handed over to the library. The council is an advisory body, and we are taking steps to provide for its meeting at regular intervals. Purchases are made by the Secretary, after consultation with the Council, with the approval of the Librarian. But it would be a mistake to think that the activities of the Friends are limited to the purchase of rare books out of the annual income of the Society. The Society is a channel for more extensive subscriptions. I may mention one anonymous one of £1000 ($5000) for the publication in facsimile of the most famous of our illuminated manuscripts, the *Romance of Alexander*. The gifts of books made by its members exceed in value the books purchased out of members' subscriptions. So we have acquired by gift from one of your countrymen, Mr. William Buckler, a collection of 146 fine sepia drawings of buildings in the City of Oxford, made between 1820 and 1830. At our last annual meeting we were able to hand over as a gift a copy of Euripides owned by John Milton and profusely annotated by him. We have bought a note book containing the autograph *Juvenilia* of Jane Austen; nine note books in the handwriting of Christina Rossetti, containing all her poems written between 1845 and 1856; the valuable Thorn-Drury collection of annotated seventeenth century poetical texts; and the first American edition of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.

I have entered into these details because they concern a Society upon which yours is in some respects modelled, and in wishing all prosperity and long life to yours, conclude with the words of our printed circular: "The Secretary will be glad to give any further information that may be desired about the Society or its work."

[The visit to the University last September of Dr. Craster and of the Secretary of the Bodleian, Mr. Hill, was a most enjoyable occasion, and in connection with the privilege of printing Dr. Craster's address it is a pleasure to acknowledge the recent receipt of several gifts from him, together with a most courteous expression of friendly regard. Among the gifts is a splendid view of the interior of the Bodleian, a reproduction of the drawing by Henry Rushbury; and a copy of *Letters of Sir Thomas Bodley to Thomas James, First*

Keeper of the Bodleian Library. From the Bodleian comes too, as an "exchange," the valuable *Strawberry Hill Accounts . . . . . kept by Mr. Horace Walpole,* handsomely printed at the Clarendon Press, with beautiful illustrations in collotype from contemporary prints and drawings.]

SOPHIA BURNEY MSS.

By Dr. John C. Mendenhall

For all lovers of the eighteenth century the name Burney has many peculiarly delightful associations. For although she lived a great part of her life as Madame D'Arblay and is always described under that name in dictionaries and library catalogues, the author of *Evelina* is still remembered by the world as Fanny Burney, as the cross-references prove. Her father, the Doctor of Music, was a man of great personal charm; her brothers, Charles, the Greek scholar, and James, the rear-admiral, who brought home Captain Cook's ship; her nephew, the amiable and learned Archdeacon of St. Albans and Colchester, further endowed the name with lively distinction. They were a numerous brood, gifted, all of them, with personality and the art of self expression, either in their own right or by the dramatizing pen of the talented Francis, and their history is the history of an age, whose charm, indeed, vanished in the whirlwinds that beat upon it, but whose loyal conservatism, so well exemplified in them, brought it through its troubles still alive.

An interest naturally attaches to any discovery concerning so remarkable a family. It seems fitting, therefore, to describe for the Friends of the University Library a little sheaf of manuscripts written by one of the name which was recently purchased as an addition to the Godfrey Frank Singer Memorial Collection. They are contained in a leather-backed case, made up like a small quarto volume, lined with old-fashioned brown paper, and neatly labeled on the back, in gold on red, *Works of Sophia Elizabeth Burney.* Written on a fine quality of gilt-edged paper in a late eighteenth century hand, they comprise about thirty leaves in all. Several of the pieces, and notably the two little dramas, are copied out a second time more clearly on larger paper but without noticeable alteration. The bulk of them are bound up as a

little duodecimo in the stiff marbled paper used as binder for the ephemeral novels and pamphlets of the time. It bears this amusing title page:

The Works of
Sophia Elizabeth Burney
aged 13
Written for the Instruction
of young people
and humbly Dedicated
Without permission
to
Mrs D'Arblay
Vol. I

A "List of the Contents" follows, announcing ballads, tales, a novel, a comedy, and a tragedy. Of these, unfortunately, the novel, *Philadelphia,* is lacking. The high purpose of the youthful author is further emphasized by an

Address to the reader

Whoe'er you are that read this book
Do not fail in it to look
Here you'll find some lessons wise
Which may be to you a prize
Keep them ever in your head
And dont forget them till you're dead.

The date of composition of these little pieces may be fixed close to 1793. The young author's famous aunt did not become Mrs. D'Arblay until July of that year, and in the same year the ill-starred Apollo Gardens, alluded to as a place of resort in one of the tales, the *History of Walter Scarecrow,* seem to have been suppressed by the magistrates; they had not been opened until 1788 and in 1795 were described as deserted and ruinous. Whether some of the pieces were written much earlier or later (probably this was *not* the case), the date is generally corroborated by such other evidence as we have. For the writer was, we may be certain, a niece of Madame D'Arblay, the youngest daughter of her sister Esther and her cousin Charles Rousseau Burney, who were married in 1770. On a visit to her Aunt Susan in 1788 she is so described as to seem a very young child. An extant sketch of her by another uncle, Edward, vividly supplements the remarks of her Aunt Susan concerning her naiveté, *gaieté de coeur* and freedom from affectation. The costume is that

of the 80's of the century; a brother and older sister are standing, while she, child fashion, is bending near the ground, as if intently interested in something there, but intensely aware also of all about her. A little smile as of secret amusement, one little hand touching her forehead, she seems at once demure and knowing, so remarkably has the artist uncle placed the little black blob which represents the eye.

For the curious reader I transcribe as a specimen of the young lady's talent the following ballad, which closes the volume.

The fatal Walk

A Ballad

1

One Monday morn as thro the park
  my evening walk I took
The weather proving very dark
  I tumbled in a brook

2

Thus grieved within and wet without
  I spoilt my Sunday clothes
but what was worse in scrambling out
  I spoilt my grecian nose.

3

thus wet without and grieved within
  my home I quickly sought
far better had I broke my chin
  my nose is now too short.

The child-like humor of inverted contrast here displayed is characteristic. With other simple and readily learned devices of carefully regulated anticlimax and ludicrous parallelism, it is deftly employed in all the writing. We learn in *The Brimstone Matches* how Clarinda, Dorinda, Lucinda and Orinda, who are briefly but tellingly described *in diminuendo,* "were very famous for their musical Talents of which I will give you a sketch.

"The first was ingenious, & sang with her voice,
The double bass was the second's choice
The third did on an Organ strum
While the youngest beat a Drum
And thus they would a Concert make
Enough to cure the worst headache.

Much company attended these concerts," among them four young gentlemen named Clarindus, Dorindus, etc., who after ten years' courtship married the ladies, "no objection being started by the Father, who had been dead many years. They

lived after this fashion fifty years at the end of which time they ceased to exist, and thus ended the Brimstone Matches."

Of all the pieces, the most entertaining are the two tiny dramas—*The Dregs of Wit,* a comedy, and the so-called *Royal Tragedy.* It is worth noting that an older sister, named Francis, after her famous aunt, published in 1818 *Tragic Dramas Chiefly Intended for Representation in Private Families,* with a *Tragedy from the Italian.* A modest preface urges the advantages of dramatic performances in the family circle, with "plot and scenery of a simple, or at least, not complicated description; and characters, few in number, or if otherwise, attired in a *costume* easily adopted by either sex." The little plays that follow are said to have been circulated already in manuscript copies among friends, and to have been "more than once represented by the junior members of a Family of distinction, and of the first respectability." *Eheu fugaces!* Such customs have little place in these days of diminutive families. But who does not recall Louisa Alcott's *Little Women,* and the contemporary example of the Austen family circle, together with the delightful satiric scrap of burlesqued genteel comedy published by J. Austen Leigh in his *Memoir* of his (in both senses) great Aunt Jane ? Indeed, with that author's lately published *Juvenilia* these manuscripts inevitably invite comparison. There is the same verve, even something of the same technique. The "beauteous stranger" of young Miss Austen's *Love and Freindship,* who would not allow it to be said of him that he would ever do anything to oblige a father, is next of kin to young Miss Burney's Princess, whose mother died without her pardon for bringing on her death by obstinacy in wilfully disregarding daughter's superior advice! A more explicit comment than Miss Austen's satiric thrust at the absurdity of the attitudes involved is the mortal dagger-thrust of the scandalized suitor-Prince to rebuke such arrogance. To finish her tragedy, of course, Miss Burney naturally has the King avenge this murder and then commit suicide, because the boredom of which he has been complaining throughout the play is now complete. Is not the logic of childhood ruthless? And all this because the "Queen, Wife to King," *would* have her last tooth pulled by a "Dentist, who," according to the List of Persons, verified by a reading of the Tragedy,

"does not appear." Are we to see in this reticence deference to Horace's precept, at first or second hand, that bloody spectacles should not be shown upon the boards?

What came of all this youthful talent? I had thought the moving elegy, written in another hand *On the death of a beloved and ill-fated Daughter* and found with the manuscripts, indicated a tragedy indeed, but that is dated January, 1800, and almost certainly refers to the shocking death of Mrs. Molesworth Phillips (the author's Aunt Susan) and the hand is probably the father's own, the famous historian of music, Dr. Burney's. I find it recorded in 1811 and in 1828 that Sophia Elizabeth Burney was living quietly with a widowed sister in the mellowed atmosphere amid the slowly fading charms of Bath, the brilliant pleasure capital of Britain in her youth. What round of visits, what music, embroidery or painting, what conversation or correspondence, what lengthening memories filled her days, we cannot tell. Like her aunt, who survived until 1840, almost unreal and ghost-like in a world all alien from that of her girlhood and young womanhood, happiness and bright new fame, the niece too belongs forever to youth and the eighteenth century. She stands as a new and unexpected example for us of its finesse, its charm of graceful order, the vanished *politesse* of the *ancien régime*.

THE HEROIC *PANTHALIA*

By Dr. Thomas P. Haviland

"The romances of Calprenède and Scudéry," says Walter Scott, "those ponderous and unmerciful folios now consigned to utter oblivion were not only universally read and admired [in the reign of Charles II], but supposed to furnish the most perfect models of gallantry . . ." Although we do not commonly judge our literature by its weight, avoirdupois, we find these "Long Winded Romances" (for such is a literal translation of their proper designation in French) immediately impressive in their formidable bulk; *The Grand Cyrus,* "the longest novel in the world," offering exactly eight pounds, two ounces of polite entertainment. Originating among the *Précieuses,* they seem to have arrived in England in the baggage of Henrietta Maria, whose bookish husband spent the long hours previous to his execution in reading *Cassandra;* they survived the Puritan ascendancy, and grew in favor during the reign of Charles II. In fact, as Scott points out, while Addison was amusing the world with his wit and Pope by his poetry, the ladies were revelling in the interminable *récits,* the "characters," the playings at platonic love offered them in English translations. The fashion did not decay until the reign of George I. How greatly they were once esteemed is indicated by the fact that, as English estates are broken up and their libraries sold, these fine old folios, often sumptuously bound, are coming to light, bearing evidence of the number of their readers in pages thumbed and torn, and with annotations and painstaking corrections of the not infrequent typographical errors. At their best they are still good entertainment—though hardly for an idle afternoon.

The Godfrey Singer collection is blessed with a number of these interesting tomes, and with several of their scarce English imitations. The most recent acquisition in the latter class is the rare and interesting *Panthalia: or the Royal Romance. A Discourse stored with infinite variety in relation to State-Government And Passages of matchless affection gracefully interveined, And presented on a Theatre of Tragical and Comical State, in a successive continuation to these Times. Faithfully and ingenuously rendred* (London, 1659).

A search of library catalogues has confirmed our suspicion that this octavo volume by Richard Brathwait is not merely difficult to come by but, in this country, our copy is probably unique. Published in the heyday of the French romances, it is but natural that this book, basically history so thinly concealed and so openly hostile to Cromwell and the Commonwealth that it could not be published for some time after its composition, should avail itself of some of the elegances of the French productions.

Particularly is this so of the interpolated history of "Panthalia the Pretty Pedler," which presents us with a maiden who, seemingly forgotten by Acolasto, the object of her affections, off to the wars, writes him a despairing letter phrased in the best romantic tradition to say that she is becoming an anchoress, eliciting one no less ardent from her lover who can do naught but die at once, bidding her "Be pleased then to entertaine these funerall enterbreaths with a pious pity, though your estranged thoughts dart upon their unfortunate Author a regardless scorne." However, as we had hoped, he arrives with romantic inevitability when "Scarce had the Orient Sun diffused his radiant Spangles on the Earth: or extracted his pearled Dews from the Diapred Meads," and carries her off. And fortunate it is, for she has not needed two days to decide that "these religious Anachorites. . . partake too much of the nature of the *Ostridge* to be suitable Friends, or amicable Companions."

The main concern of the book, however, is the history of England (Candy), from the time of Elizabeth (Belligeria) and Essex (Clarentio) who, incidentally, is capable of the grand manner, even in death, when he exclaims to the executioner's blade, "This is a cure for all diseases; a receipt against all maladies." We are carried through the reigns of James (Basilius) and Charles I (Rosicles), the Commonwealth under "Climenes" and the "Plebeans," with much intimate detail and some capital characterizations, to the general rejoicing at the accession of "Charicles" and the return of kings.

As a history of a troublous time, its manners and its mores, as well as an excellent example of a literary genre, this romance in the heroic manner is truly a valuable accession.

All members of the Friends who have not yet sent their contributions for 1935 membership are reminded that their membership may be renewed by a gift of money, of not less than five dollars, or of books of not less than five dollars in value.

The University of Pennsylvania

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C. Seymour Thompson, *Editor*

Vol. 3 No. 2 June, 1935

DR. NEWTON'S ADDRESS

A meeting of the Friends of the Library, held in the outer reading room of the Library Saturday evening, April 13, was made a most enjoyable occasion by Dr. A. Edward Newton's address on "The English Novel;" by an exhibition of more than forty first editions which Dr. Newton had placed on view in the Library; and by the presentation to the Library of a splendid *incunabulum,* given by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach as a tribute to Dr. Newton, recently elected president of the Friends. (See page 31.)

The meeting was opened by Dr. Josiah H. Penniman, who spoke appreciatively of the pleasure felt by everyone in Dr. Newton's acceptance of the presidency of the organization, now in its third year. Before commencing his address, Dr. Newton talked informally concerning the great value of the Library as an indispensable factor in the work of the University, and referred to the gifts of many friends over a long period of years, making particular mention of the latest large benefaction, the Godfrey F. Singer Memorial. Brief talks were given from the floor by Mr. John Stokes Adams and Dr. Felix E. Schelling, who were called upon by the president to speak concerning the place of the Library in a great university.

In his address on the English Novel Dr. Newton talked with all his habitual charm of many authors and books, land-

marks in the development of English fiction. At the close of the meeting opportunity was given to inspect the exhibit of first editions, many of them almost priceless and all of them treasures much sought by collectors.

The books which comprised this exhibit were:

DON QUIXOTE	2 vols.	(1612, 1620)	Cervantes
First English Translation			
OROONOKO		(1688)	Aphra Behn
INCOGNITA		(1692)	Congreve
ROBINSON CRUSOE	3 vols.	(1719)	Defoe
MOLL FLANDERS		(1721)	Defoe
JOURNAL OF THE PLAGUE YEAR		(1722)	Defoe
GULLIVER'S TRAVELS	2 vols.	(1726)	Swift
PAMELA	4 vols.	(1741)	Richardson
CLARISSA HARLOWE	7 vols.	(1748)	Richardson
RODERICK RANDOM	2 vols.	(1748)	Smollett
TOM JONES	6 vols.	(1749)	Fielding
RASSELAS	2 vols.	(1759)	Johnson
TRISTRAM SHANDY	9 vols.	(1760–7)	Sterne
CASTLE OF OTRANTO		(1765)	Walpole
EVELINA	3 vols.	(1778)	Fanny Burney
VATHEK		(1786)	Beckford
POWER OF SYMPATHY	2 vols.	(1789)	
First American Novel, attributed to			Mrs. Morton
MYSTERIES OF UDOLPHO	4 vols.	(1794)	Mrs. Radcliffe
THE MONK	3 vols.	(1796)	Lewis
GUY MANNERING	3 vols.	(1815)	Scott
PRIDE AND PREJUDICE	3 vols.	(1815)	Jane Austen
FRANKENSTEIN	3 vols.	(1818)	Mrs. Shelley
PICKWICK PAPERS	Parts	(1836)	Dickens
JANE EYRE	3 vols.	(1847)	C. Brontë
WUTHERING HEIGHTS	2 vols.	(1847)	E. Brontë
VANITY FAIR	Parts	(1847–8)	Thackeray
MARY BARTON	2 vols.	(1848)	Mrs. Gaskell
SCARLET LETTER		(1850)	Hawthorne
MOBY DICK		(1851)	Melville
Appeared in England under the title of			
THE WHALE	3 vols.	(1851)	Melville
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN		(1852)	Mrs. Stowe
BARCHESTER TOWERS	3 vols.	(1857)	Trollope
ADAM BEDE	3 vols.	(1859)	George Eliot
CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH	4 vols.	(1861)	Reade
MR. ROMFORD'S HOUNDS	Parts	(1864–5)	Surtees
THE MOONSTONE	3 vols.	(1868)	Collins
THE WAY WE LIVE NOW	Parts	(1874–5)	Trollope
TREASURE ISLAND		(1883)	Stevenson

HUCKLEBERRY FINN First English Edition	(1884)	Clemens
HUCKLEBERRY FINN First American Edition	(1885)	Clemens
McTEAGUE	(1899)	Norris
GONE TO EARTH	(1917)	Mary Webb
STEVENSON'S MAP OF TREASURE ISLAND		
FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD		Hardy's MS.

THE FIRDAUSI CELEBRATION

The University of Pennsylvania had a very large share in the commemoration of the one thousandth anniversary of the birth of Firdausi, national poet of Persia, which was held at the Free Library of Philadelphia Thursday evening, May 9. Firdausi lived from about 934 to 1021. In his honor a formal celebration was held at Teheran, the capital of modern Iran, in October 1934, and a great mausoleum, erected by popular subscription, was unveiled at Tus, the poet's birthplace, near Meshhed. Other commemorative meetings and expositions have been held in Leningrad, Berlin, Paris, London, Istanbul, and New York.

The lead in the local commemoration was taken by Dr. Roland G. Kent, professor of comparative philology in the University of Pennsylvania, and during the past academic year president of the American Oriental Society and of the Oriental Club of Philadelphia, jointly with his student, Dr. Muhammad A. Simsar, of Tabriz, Persia, who is majoring in oriental studies in the Graduate School of the University. Together they enlisted the cooperation of the Oriental Club of Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania Library Club, and the Philadelphia Society of the Archaeological Institute of America, to hold a joint meeting on May 9; and the interest of the Free Library of Philadelphia, the University of Pennsylvania Library, and the University of Pennsylvania Museum, each of which held a special exhibition of materials pertaining to Firdausi and his time and country.

The meeting of May 9 was opened by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, president of the Pennsylvania Library Club, who welcomed the guests and requested Professor Kent to present the speakers. The first address was made by Mr. Hussein Khan Nawab, First Secretary of the Persian Legation at

Washington, who on behalf of His Excellency Ghaffar Khan Djalal, the Minister of the Imperial Government of Iran, presented a message of appreciation. Professor Kent then gave an address on the life and work of Firdausi, in which he presented a picture of the poet's life and struggles. The next speaker was Dr. Simsar, who spoke upon the background of the Shah-Nama and the influence which it has had and still has on the Iranian people. Dr. Jotham Johnson, of the University Museum, followed with an account of finds at Rayy made by the University Museum expedition to Persia, illustrating it with a selection of vases and similar objects of the time of Firdausi. After announcement of the three exhibitions, Dr. Simsar spoke on the manuscripts of the Shah-Nama, and the miniatures showing scenes from it, in the John Frederick Lewis collection presented to the Free Library by Mrs. Lewis. Dr. Rosenbach closed the meeting, and the nearly two hundred persons who were present devoted themselves to a nearer examination of Dr. Johnson's vases and the inspection of the manuscripts and miniatures which filled the exhibition cases in the main entrance hall of the Library.

The exhibition at the University of Pennsylvania Library, though smaller, was of great interest. It included manuscripts and printed works on Firdausi; the official poster calling for subscriptions for the mausoleum at Tus; views of the mausoleum and of the recent bust of him made by a distinguished Persian artist; and some miniatures by Dr. Simsar himself, which he lent to the Library for this exhibit. The most interesting and valuable item in the University's exhibit was a manuscript of the year 1474, written and illuminated by the famous calligrapher Kasim Ali Shirazi.

The exhibition at the University of Pennsylvania Museum included potteries, glass, sculptures, and other works coming from Persia, notably those of the tenth and eleventh centuries of the Christian era, when Firdausi lived, and a cross-section of the entire collection of Persian objects in the possession of the Museum, from the earliest times to the present day.

A RARE JAMI MANUSCRIPT

By Muhammad A. Simsar

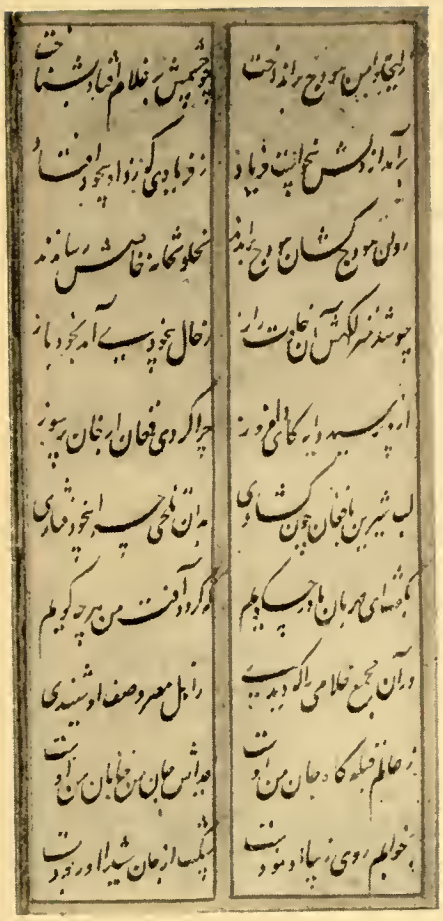
Those who are lovers of rare books and manuscripts know the thrill and excitement of a new discovery. On the eve of the Firdausi celebration, when I located the Jami manuscript in the archives of the University library, I was overcome with joy and lost no time in examining the volume. I very soon struck upon a verse which revealed plainly the year, the month, the day, and the hour of the completion of this precious work of art. The time given was the 10th of Shawwal of the year 878 Hijra five hours after the daybreak (March 1, 1474). We know that Jami's dates were 1414-1492; therefore the manuscript was completed eighteen years before his death, when he was sixty years old. Before going into the description of the manuscript it will be appropriate to mention a few words about its author.

Mulla Nurud-Din Abdur-Rahman Jami was born at the little town of Jam in Khorasan, Iran, and hence adopted the pen name of Jami. He was one of the most remarkable poets Iran ever produced. The six greatest poets of Iran are considered to be Firdausi for epic poetry, Nizami for romances, Rumi for mystical poetry, Sa'di for his verses on ethical subjects, Hafiz for lyrics, and Jami for general excellence in all these forms. He was educated in Herat, but disliked the disciplinary methods of instruction. He was not studious as a boy, and preferred games to the study of books. However, he was adept and quick in learning. It is said of him that he used to snatch a book from his fellow students while on his way to school and excel them all when they recited in class. Later he studied at Samarkand under the well-known master of letters Kazi-i-Rum. On one occasion he outwitted his master in a public discussion before a large gathering. Whereupon, the learned man described Jami thus: "Since the building of this city no one has crossed the Oxus and entered Samarkand who is equal to young Jami in intelligence and in power of reasoning." This and other recognition early in life gave him an exaggerated feeling of his own importance, and he was never cured of this disease of egotism. He acknowledged his indebtedness to no one but to his father and

thought there was no master in the art of learning superior to himself. However, he was not as original as he professed to be. The traces of the influence of Nizami and of Sa'di are quite evident throughout his writings. Of his works the most important were his three diwans or collection of lyrical poetry, and his seven masnawi poems, the Haft Awrank or "The Seven Thrones." He also wrote numerous prose works. The best known of the seven masnawi is the "Yusuf-u-Zulaykha." The story is that of Joseph and Potiphar's wife and was first used in verse by Firdausi. The manuscript at the University Library is an illuminated edition of this last mentioned work.

The volume is 8¼ inches by 4½ inches and is slightly injured by insects. The first four pages have been badly damaged and stained by dampness. There are 430 unnumbered pages beautifully written in Nasta'lik style by the famous calligrapher Kasim Ali Shirazi. Another poem entitled Mehr-u-Mushtari or "The Sun and Jupiter" is embodied in the manuscript, written in excellent small Nasta'lik on three margins of each page in the hand of the above-mentioned calligrapher. The authorship of this poem has not yet been determined. It is of course the work of one of the contemporaries of Jami, or of an earlier poet. Each page of the manuscript is 5½ inches by 2½ inches and has 20 lines of "Joseph and Potiphar's wife" in the center of the page; each line is ¾ of an inch in length, written on gold-sprinkled paper. The story of "The Sun and Jupiter" on the margins of each page has approximately 24 lines, each line of which is ¾ of an inch long. All the headings of the main text, of which there are eighty-four, are nicely illuminated. The pages are gold lined and ruled in red ink with four triangular ornaments on each page. The first two pages are richly illuminated in gold, as are the eighteen pages containing the miniatures and the pages facing them. Nine of the miniatures belong to the embodied text, while the remaining nine depict scenes from the main text.

According to an annotation on the flyleaf the volume was originally in a royal library of a certain city (the name is not legible) and was given to a certain bookbinder by a person named Ghulam Hussein in the year 1105 Hijra (1693 A.D.) to be rebound. The bookbinder—if the present bind-



1. Facsimile Page from Manuscript

2. Joseph in the Slave Market

3. Zulaykha Receiving Joseph

4. The Prophet's Ascension

ing be still the same—has not shown good craftsmanship. The manuscript must have been in bad condition when he rebound it, for he has trimmed and mounted each page on either dark brown or blue thick paper. The back and corners of the cover are in brown leather decorated in gold. The flyleaf also bears evidence of several notes and seals of successive owners. Most of these are not legible. One of them, however, is legible and states that the manuscript was bought for a modest sum of eighty Tumans in cash ($50.00 at the present rate of exchange), but no date of the purchase is given.

The paper of the manuscript is the product of Samarkand, the mother city of the paper trade in Islam. Chinese paper had become known to the Muslims about the middle of the seventh century, but they mastered the art of paper making some hundreds of years later. Certain Chinese slaves who were expert paper-makers were brought to Samarkand and were put to work at their trade for the profit of their masters. Later the Persians of the province of Khorasan took up the trade and developed it in Samarkand. They were the first to use linen rags as material for the fabrication of paper. The fame of the Samarkand paper spread rapidly and continued for centuries. Several brands of paper were developed. Among these we find the "Ja'far" named in honor of the Persian Vizir of Harun-al-Rashid. The "Pharao" was a quality designed to compete with the Egyptian papyrus. The "Sultan" and the Samarkand "Silk" paper also became famous. This last brand, on which the manuscript is written, was not made from silk, but from linen rags, and received its name from the soft silky touch which it obtained from a light sizing of soap and the use of a glassy polishing stone. It was generally gold-sprinkled before being used.

A facsimile page of the manuscript which is reproduced here, shows how the same letters in the same line are uniform in size. The length of each line and the width of the margins and the spaces between the lines present a harmonious appearance. Such an absolute precision in writing is the result of years of patient and conscientious work and is one of the outstanding characteristics of the works of the master painter and calligrapher Kasim Ali. Even single pages of his work

are much sought in Iran today by collectors of rare manuscripts.

The miniatures of the manuscript are in the late Timurid style and were probably painted in Herat where the author of the poem, Jami, spent most of his life. The painters of this school represent a distinctive transition of the art of miniature painting from that of the Mongol influence to that of a more brilliant and perfect style of the Bihzad School which followed the Timurid School. The Timurid School first flourished in Samarkand under Tamerlane (1369-1404), a descendant of Genghiz Khan, who made that city his capital, and it continued to flourish under his followers. His son Shah Rukh, however, preferred Herat, and moved his court there. The Timurid school of painting was based on the Mongolian traditions, but it marks the beginnings of the development of the Persian style of miniature painting. The painters of this school showed a preference for miniatures of small size, and while retaining some of the Chinese motives, excelled in color scheme and in combining it harmoniously with their own decorative qualities. These features are evident in the miniatures of the Jami manuscript. The Chinese clouds, the big lotus tree, the Mongolian figures, and the costumes and armors which they wear, are easily identifiable, but the traces of the influence of the Persian national style strike the eye immediately. For instance, gold is lavishly applied to the costumes, the armor, and to the furniture, and the beginnings of a new Persian technique are quite noticeable.

Of the eighteen miniatures in the manuscript, three have been selected for reproduction. They are all 3 inches by 1¾ inches. The first depicts Joseph in the slave market. He is shown standing on a gilded stool, and the slave merchants are eagerly bidding for him. He has a halo of flame around his head. In the rear is Zulaykha, Potiphar's wife, on horseback with her attendants and a footman holding an ax. In the foreground is an old woman, an agent of Zulaykha, who is represented bidding for Joseph. According to the story she makes the final bid and buys Joseph for Zulaykha. The costumes worn by women, and especially the gold embroidered outfit on Zulaykha, are remarkable.

The second shows Joseph, Zulaykha, and her maids. The halo of flame is again around Joseph's head. Zulaykha is shown seated on a divan surrounded by her maids who are peeling apples for her. Again, according to the story, they are so dazzled by his beauty, that forgetting themselves they cut their fingers instead of cutting the fruit. The color scheme of this painting is excellent, and the whole arrangement of the interior gives a feeling of romance.

The third is a religious scene and is inserted in the beginning of the poem in connection with the poet's eulogy of the Prophet. It shows Muhammad on his journey through the seven heavens to the throne of God. He is on the back of Borak, his famous steed, and is accompanied by Gabriel and other angels. Both the Prophet and Borak are surrounded by a halo of flame, and the Prophet's face is left blank. This of course, is quite in keeping with the custom of the times when the reproduction of the likenesses of holy personages was considered a great sin. This miniature is very expressive, and shows a marked animation worthy of the master painters of the late Timurid School.

An analysis of these and other miniatures of the manuscript leads us to conclude that they are all of high quality. The extremely effective color scheme of these paintings, in which blue, red, and green predominate, show that they have been executed by a skillful master.

The manuscript was acquired by the University Library through the gift of the late Mr. Clarence S. Bement in July 1900. It is a masterpiece of calligraphy, illumination, and painting, and the Library may be considered fortunate in possessing it.

COMMENCEMENT OF 1781

The following account of the Commencement exercises of the College held July 4, 1781, is reprinted from the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of July 11 of that year. The occasion seems to have been that to which Barbé-Marbois, the French consul-general, referred in his letter to the Comte de Vergennes, July 5, quoted in the *Library Chronicle* of October, 1934.

On Wednesday last, the Anniversary of our Glorious Revolution, the commencement for degrees in the Arts was held in the Hall of the University, at which were present, by particular invitation, His Excellency the President[1] and the Honourable Congress of the United States, His Excellency the President of this State[2] and the Honourable Council, and the family of His Excellency the Chevalier Luzerne, the Minister of France. Besides these, the Hall was honoured with a very great concourse of Officers of the army, Foreigners of distinction, Ladies and Gentlemen of the first rank from the different States, and respectable Citizens.

An excellent band of music striking up, as the Hon. Congress entered the Hall, and playing until His Excellency the President and the Hon. Board of Trustees and Faculty of the University were seated, ushered in the Exercises of the day, and by interludes, between the several performances of the young gentlemen, heightened the pleasure of the entertainment.

Order of the Exercises

1st. Prayer by the Rev. John Ewing, D.D. Provost.

2d. Salutatory oration in Latin on the advantages which the United States may expect to derive from a free trade with the whole world, by James Wade.

3d. A Forensic disputation on the question, 'Is it for the interest of America to remain Independent of Great-Britain?' in which all the candidates took part, and supported with great spirit and address their respective sides of the question.

The debate was opened, the advantages of Independence

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[1] Samuel Huntington of Connecticut, was President of the Continental Congress from 1779 to July 10, 1781.

[2] William Moore, of Philadelphia, a trustee of the University 1784-1789. His daughter married Barbé-Marbois, the French consul-general.

described, and the folly of re-union pointed, by William Clarkson.[3]

He was replied to by Andrew Proudfoot, who was followed by George Swift, both in favour of dependence.

Their arguments were replied to by James Wade and William Ewing,[4] and the Provost concluded by observing, that the subject was chosen as an exercise of genius,[5] not as a doubtful question; every reason pointing to the wisdom of the declaration of Independence.

4th. An oration in praise of ignorance, by William Clarkson. The genuine humour and attic salt of this performance gave universal and high satisfaction, and produced general applause. It concluded with the following lines:

> 'Since then all knowledge is at best but vain,
> Since it not lessens but increases pain.
> It is most evident, we may conclude,
> That in *sheer ignorance* consists all good;
> That to be happy we need know more—
> No! not so much, as, *two* and *two* make *four;*
> And therefore as they care for nought that passes,
> The happiest creatures in the world are *asses.*'

5th. An oration on the advantages of peace, by George Swift.

6th. An oration on the advantages of cultivating oratory in a free government, and the utility of the healing art, by Solomon Drown.

7th. Conferring of degrees by the Provost, when the degree of Bachelor in the Arts was conferred on William Clarkson, William Ewing, Andrew Proudfoot, George Swift and James Wade; of Bachelor in Medicine on Ezekiel Bull, Solomon Drown and Samuel Powel Griffitts; and the honorary degree of Master in Arts on William Bradford, Esq., Attorney General of Pennsylvania, and William Barton, Esq.

8th. Valedictory oration on the duties of a good citizen, and the glorious prospect of the diffusion of learning in the

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[3] Subsequently became a Presbyterian clergyman, and was one of the founders, and a Fellow, of the College of Physicians, of Philadelphia.

[4] A son of Provost Ewing.

[5] An interesting example of the "academic mind," that this question was debated, solely as "an exercise of genius," while the war was still being fought.

United States, by means of the University of Pennsylvania, by William Ewing.

9th. The Provost concluded the business of the day with a very warm, affecting and sensible charge to the Graduates, on that dignity of conduct becoming men of education, who wish to become useful and respectable citizens.

The pleasure which so brilliant and sensible an assembly expressed in every part of the exercises of the day, was the best and most honourable testimony that could be given to the merit of the young gentlemen. The alliance with France was mentioned in the performances of the day repeatedly, in the most honourable terms.[6]

The distresses of our sister States, which have suffered by the ravages of the enemy, the Southern States particularly, were described in so lively and pathetic a manner, as to draw tears from many of the auditors, and shewed that the citizens of Pennsylvania were not insensible to their misfortunes.

The exercises being over, the Hon. Board of Trustees and Faculty of the University partook of a cold collation, given at the State-House by the Hon. Congress, to the Officers of the Army and Navy of our illustrious Ally and these United States.

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[6] Compare with the account given by Barbé-Marbois (*Library Chronicle,* 2:39): "The literary exercises of the pupils, which lasted nearly six hours, have as their chief object to inspire in them the keenest devotion to the cause of independence and to the King and the French Nation, and to stir up their hatred against the English . . . . The name of his Majesty was repeated over and over in these exercises, and the heads of the University said that an essential point in the training of youth was to foster these sentiments in a way to form a new generation free from all the prejudices of the old in favor of England, and to enkindle a spirit of gratitude for France."

PHI BETA KAPPA FUND

Grateful acknowledgment is due the University of Pennsylvania (Delta) chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa Society for its establishment of a Phi Beta Kappa Fund, which is placed at the disposal of the Librarian for the purchase of books; the only restriction being that the books be chosen in the field of the humanities. The Fund is opened by the gift of $400., which is to be spent for this purpose, and this initial gift will be supplemented by the annual interest on the balance of the Chapter's invested funds. Announcement of this action was made in the following letter:

PHI BETA KAPPA
Delta Chapter of Pennsylvania
University of Pennsylvania
Philadelphia.

May 25, 1935.

Mr. C. Seymour Thompson, Librarian,
University of Pennsylvania.
Dear Mr. Thompson:—

It is a great pleasure for me to be able to inform you that the University of Pennsylvania Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa at its last meeting voted to establish the Phi Beta Kappa Fund, for the purchase of books for the University Library.

For some time the Executive Committee of the Chapter had contemplated using some of the accumulated funds for the purpose of encouraging scholarship at the University. The Committee considered the establishment of fellowships or scholarships, of grants in aid for research, and of prizes of money or books. It felt very strongly, however, that the cause of scholarship might best be served by making possible the purchase of books for the Library, at a time when its prestige is seriously threatened by inadequate appropriations. It was also felt that by spending part of the principal sum, instead of merely the interest thereon, the greatest good could be accomplished for the largest number of scholars, actual and potential, since books thus obtained would serve at least a generation of readers.

The Chapter approved the payment to the University for the Phi Beta Kappa Fund of the sum of three hundred dollars

($300.), together with the annual interest on the balance of its invested funds (currently about $16. annually). The report as adopted terminated with the suggestion that an effort be made to encourage members of the Chapter to add to this Fund, in order to increase its usefulness to the University and to its scholars. Immediately upon the reading of the report, one of the members present, who prefers to remain anonymous, contributed one hundred dollars ($100.) to the Fund.

I am instructed to convey to you the suggestion of the Chapter that the books purchased on this Fund be chosen in the field of the humanities, that the books be appropriately marked as the gift of the Chapter, and that there be kept available a list of books bought on this Fund, for the inspection of the members of the Chapter who may be interested. In accordance with the action of the Chapter, I shall send you on June 1, 1935, a check for four hundred dollars ($400.) and on each January 15th a check for the annual interest on our invested funds.

Sincerely yours,

(*Signed*) Otto E. Albrecht,
Secretary-Treasurer.

This gift is doubly welcome because of the reduced state of the Library's book funds. Even in prosperous times, a very high proportion of our expenditures for books goes for works which must be considered indispensable. As the University's appropriations for books have been, of necessity, largely reduced, and as income from endowed funds has diminished, we have been obliged to adopt a policy of the strictest economy. Excepting the occasional acquisition of desirable items in special fields, made possible by some of our endowments, we have been forced to forego the purchase of practically everything which may be considered something less than indispensable. The result of this unfortunate economy is the absence, from our shelves, of many hundreds of important publications of the last few years; books which ought to be available in every large university library. In accordance with the desire of the Phi Beta Kappa chapter to do something to relieve the present situation, it is our intention to use the Phi Beta Kappa Fund for the purchase of as many as possible of these *desiderata.*

RECENT GIFTS

From Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach

At the meeting of the Friends of the Library on April 13 the Library was presented with a valuable addition to its collection of incunabula, through a gift from Dr. Rosenbach of a splendid copy of "De Evangelica Praeparatione," by Eusebius Pamphili; translated from the Greek into Latin by Georgius Trapezuntius; edited by Hieronymus Bononius; and printed in 1480 by Michael Manzolinus at Treviso; an unusually fine, large, clean copy, in a magnificent red morocco binding by Chambolle-Duru.

The "Praeparatio Evangelica," one of the most important of the many treatises written by Eusebius, "is directed against heathen, and aims to show that the Christians are justified in accepting the sacred books of the Hebrews and in rejecting the religion and philosophy of the Greeks." (McGiffert, *Life and Writings of Eusebius.*)

In the *Library Chronicle* of October, 1933, a description was given of four other volumes of incunabula which had been presented by Dr. Rosenbach.

From Dr. A. Edward Newton.

A set of the seven beautiful volumes of the Carnavalet edition of the *Letters of Madame Sevigné.*

John C. Eckel's *Prime Pickwicks in Parts.*

Frederick A. Pottle's *Literary Career of James Boswell, Esq.*

Harold Murdock's *Earl Percy Dines Abroad: A Boswellian Episode.*

Jane Austen's *Volume the First,* printed from the manuscript in the Bodleian Library.

A copy of the first edition of Carlyle's *French Revolution.*

A copy of the complete *Oxford (New English) Dictionary.*

And several other works, including a copy of the Dream-Children edition of his own delightful *End Papers.*

From Dr. Charles W. Burr

Problemata Aristotelis cum commentario et duplici translatione. Printed by Jean Petit in Paris, 1520. (A copy which belonged to the famous Colbert Library; bound in full red morocco.)

Aristotle's Rhetoric . . . Made English by the Translators of the Art of Thinking. London, 1686.

Johannis Despauterii Niniuitae commentarii grammatici, Paris, 1537. (A complete collection of the grammatical treatises of Despautère; printed by Robert Stephanus.)

Claudii Salmasii de Hellenistica commentarius, Leyden, 1643.

Lucretius, *The Nature of Things . . . translated . . . by Thomas Busby.* 2 vols. London, 1813.

Jeremy Taylor, *Ductor Dubitantium, or the Rule of Conscience.* London, 1660.

Blanquerna: A Thirteenth Century Romance Translated from the Catalan of Ramón Lull by E. Allison Peers.

From Mr. F. Corlies Morgan

William MacPherson Hornor, Jr., *Blue Book: Philadelphia Furniture, William Penn to George Washington, With Special Reference to the Philadelphia-Chippendale School.* Philadelphia, 1935. Illustrated with 502 plates.

The University of Pennsylvania

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Of the University of Pennsylvania

C. Seymour Thompson, *Editor*

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SHAKESPEARE BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE FURNESS MEMORIAL

By Dr. Felix E. Schelling

I have been asked to describe some of the treasures contained in the Library of the Furness Memorial, and I find the promise to do so far easier than the fulfilment. This for at least two reasons, first the multiplicity and variety of the items in such a collection and, secondly, because of a personal limitation that leaves me cold in the contemplation of what may be called the trappings and insignia of greatness. The world is dotted with mausoleums and museums harboring the relics—better the old word "remains"—of heroes, from the saddle or equine throne of the victor of Agincourt, placed high on a beam in Westminster Abbey, to a replica in wax—if report is to be trusted—of the last meal refused by an otherwise indistinguishable youth who gave his name to the foundation of a large American institution of learning. The Furness Memorial contains a number of mementoes: pieces of wood, some expertly fashioned, from the old mulberry tree which, tradition relates, Shakespeare planted with his own hand in 1609, later chopped down by an irate parson because

it attracted too many pilgrims to his garden; a splinter of the oaken beam from the room in which the great poet was born; most treasured, a pair of gloves which tradition as far back as Betterton relates were once veritably Shakespeare's. Another kind of interest attaches to the walking stick, deeply carved with the name of Rosalind, which our friend Mr. Otis Skinner once carried when acting Orlando with the celebrated Madame Modjeska; to the set of recorders or flageolets fingered by Booth in *Hamlet* and declared in the handling "as easy as lying;" the dirk of Macbeth worn by the same great actor; Sir Henry Irving's Shylock's cloak and Hamlet's black shirt; and, last, not least, a skull, inscribed with the names of Keen, Macready, Kemble, and our own Forrest and Booth, which had been tossed out on the stage time out of mind and handled and ruminated upon, abundantly justifying the phrase of the text: "Alas, poor Yorick, I knew him well." My limitation has betrayed me into flippancy, for which, grave reader, be merciful. For those who care for such relics, there are several things worth serious mention in this collection. I must leave to others more sympathetic than I the appreciation which very properly dignifies the collector of them and those who can imaginatively reconstruct the past out of these pathetic remains of them.

Let us turn to the books, which have an entity even apart from association. To begin with the repetition of some of the commonplaces, the famous First Folio, earliest collective edition of Shakespeare's plays, appeared in 1623, seven years after the poet's death. It contained not only a reprint of all, except one, of the plays which had previously appeared in separate quarto editions (seventeen in number), but about as many more which, protected by the King's company who owned the manuscripts, had not previously appeared in print. Naturally this famous book must form the foundation stone of any Shakespeare library; for, as to nearly half the plays, it is the *editio princeps;* and as to the rest, no matter what the quartos, the Folio is never negligible. The Furness collection contains a good example of this much sought-for volume,

which is recorded in Lee's "Census of Extant Copies" as having been "well used; fly-leaf, letterpress of title and last page [however as frequently] made up in facsimile by Harris; the inserted portrait . . . from an original copy." Lee further records that this volume once belonged to Thomas Corser, the well known editor of *Collectanea Anglo-Poetica,* who acquired his love of Elizabethan literature while at Oxford, in the first decade of the nineteenth century, through intimacy with Dr. Henry Cotton, sub-librarian of the Bodleian, and early became an indefatigable collector of earlier English books. Only one purchaser intervened between Corser and Dr. Furness. This stately volume, in its honestly worn red and gold, declares a long and sturdy aid to scholarship. There could have been none better used among its brethren. The First Folio, despite the eagerness with which it is sought and the notably rising prices which copies of it appear steadily to maintain with the judicious aid of booksellers, is by no means what the bibliophiles would call a rare volume. No less than a hundred and fifty-six copies were listed in various states of completeness as far back as 1902, and something near to two hundred are now known to exist.[1] Most interesting is it to note that such a survival even of tatterdemalions —until their rags were doffed and they rearrayed as princes —points to two things at least: an original edition not inconsiderable in size—caution forbids the mention of numbers;[2] and a popularity which bought up and used this book to its partial destruction. It is the unread book that stands in pristine integrity neglected on the shelves. Popular books are literally read to pieces.

This *editio princeps* of the collected works of Shakespeare was followed by a second folio in 1632, a third in 1663-64, and a fourth in 1685. Obviously, however, these later editions are less interesting and therefore less valuable, though none is safely to be neglected in questions of text involving

[1] Sidney Lee, *Shakespeare's Comedies . . . a Census,* 1902, p. 33; and *The Folger Shakespeare Library,* 1933, p. 17, where we learn this library has seventy-nine copies.

[2] See W. W. Greg, "Bibliographical History of First Folio," in *The Library,* n. s. 4: 265.

differences and possible corrections. The notion that, in relation to the First Folio and the quartos, these later folios only make a bad matter worse, has long since gone into the discard with other assumptions based on a partial knowledge.[3] The Furness collection contains good copies of each of the second and third folios, and two of the fourth. An interesting feature of the third folio, as is well known, is the admission into it of seven additional plays not printed in the First Folio. Save for *Pericles,* which had already appeared in several quartos previously, none of these additions is now accepted as the work of Shakespeare, although a library pro and con on the topic has long since sprung up and faded, to wither on forgotten bookshelves.[4]

The quartos, or single plays, whether printed in the author's lifetime and before the appearance of the First Folio or later, form the second group in a Shakespeare library. Those subsequent to the First Folio are textually of minor value; those before its appearance, never to be neglected. For while it is undoubtedly true that some of these little books of single plays were "stolen and surreptitious copies," we are coming more and more to appreciate the significance of the quartos of Shakespeare which appeared before the date of the poet's death, for it is obvious that there is something to be said for the text of a book which the author might possibly have seen as contrasted with one which he could never have set eyes on; though each case of the Folio *versus* the quartos is to be judged independently and upon its own merits.

Of the seventeen plays of Shakespeare which appeared in separate or quarto forms before the date of the First Folio, some forty-five separate editions all told, the Furness Library possesses only a few, none of them first editions. Quartos of such quality described in their rarity as literally worth their weight [not in gold but] in "banknotes and those notes by

[3] See a forthcoming study of *Shakespeare's Seventeenth-Century Editors,* by Black and Shaaber, and the earlier authoritative work of A. W. Pollard, *Shakespearean Folios and Quartos,* 1904.

[4] See P. Simpson, *Proof Reading in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries,* 1935, especially, and the earlier researches of Pollard, McKerrow, Greg and many others.

no means for the smallest sums,"[5] have long since passed beyond the reach of mere scholarship; to be returned to scholarship's uses, however, by that fine sense of responsibility, of ultimate justice, that has prompted such magnificent foundations as those of the late Henry C. Folger and Henry E. Huntington. For example, there are no two more priceless volumes in all Shakespeariana than the first quarto of *Hamlet,* 1603, two imperfect copies of which alone are extant—one in the British Museum, the other in the Huntington Library at San Marino, California;[6] and the absolutely unique quarto of *Titus Andronicus,* earliest play attaching to the name of Shakespeare, now in the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington. Reproduction of such treasures by our modern means of photostat returns them happily to the uses of scholarship.

To return to the Furness books, this collection possesses twenty-three quartos, according to a census of those printed between 1594 and 1709 prepared some years since.[7] There are really a few more. They vary in their states of preservation, completeness, and importance: all are of value; some of unusual interest. Somewhat to enumerate, there is a good copy of the third quarto of *Hamlet,* 1611, the earliest of the eight quartos of this master play in the collection. One of these, undated though possibly of 1630, exhibits on the title page an imitation of Shakespeare's signature. And it has been identified as one of the many fabricated by the impudent forger W. H. Ireland who, learning when a boy, listening to literary chatter in one of the later decades of the eighteenth century, that the authentic signatures of the great poet were exceedingly few, resolved that such a state of affairs needed remedy. Ireland's forgeries reached to the perpetration of whole plays: but happily they do not concern us. Other valuable quartos of the Furness collection are the Roberts *Merchant of Venice,* 1600; a *Henry V* and a *King Lear* of 1608. All of these may be designated as second quartos. The two

[5] *A Census of Shakespeare's Plays in Quarto,* 1916. Introduction, p. ix.

[6] Now admirably reprinted in facsimile by the Huntington Library, 1931.

[7] H. C. Bartlett and A. W. Pollard, *A Census of Shakespeare's Plays in Quarto,* 1916. According to the table on p. x of this work the sum total of first edition quartos is only 146, two of them fragmentary.

latter are further interesting in that the *Henry V* is one of several of these volumes presented to Dr. Furness as gifts of friendship by the famous Shakespearean J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, author of the popular *Outlines of Shakespeare.* Others so presented and inscribed are *The Taming of the Shrew,* 1631, *The Merchant of Venice,* 1637, *King Lear,* 1655, an imperfect copy of the *Pericles* of 1619, and a fragment of the 1612 quarto of *Richard III.* The earlier *Lear,* 1608, mentioned above, contains manuscript notes by Edward Capell, an earlier distinguished editor of Shakespeare: they are unimportant. Finally, the collection includes, besides that mentioned above, another quarto of *Pericles,* 1630, and the 1631 edition of *Love's Labour's Lost,* to be designated a second or a third quarto as we reject or accept the theory of a lost first quarto prior to that of 1598. This item is not mentioned in the "Census." It appears by an inscription to have been "presented to the Shakespeare Society of Philadelphia, March 1870, by J. O. Halliwell," who had not at that time added "Phillipps" to his name. How it was returned to the Furness Collection we are not informed.

Contemporary Elizabethan books in which there is mention or allusion to Shakespeare form a class eagerly sought for by collectors, and one well represented in this collection. However much we may have seen the quotation in schoolbooks, it is somewhat moving to read, in the swinging balance of Meres' "comparative discourse," *Wits Commonwealth* (first edition, 1598), how "Shakespeare among the English is most excellent in both kinds for the stage," and to continue through the familiar list of twelve of his plays, already popular at that early date and here printed together for the first time. It is this celebrated passage of contemporary evidence —enough for any court, if insufficient for Baconian or Oxfordian lack-logic—which has been declared by careful skepticism, "our only solid rock in a sea of surmise." But there are other rocks and footholds: witness the grudging jealousy of Greene's *Groatsworth of Wit,* 1592, Chettle's apology of the next year, Weever's epigram to "honie-tong'd Shakespeare,"

1593, and the scores of others culled for us in the now overgrown *Shakespeare Allusion Book.*[8] The allusions just named do not exist in this library in their earliest forms; but there are plenty that do: Stowe's *Annales,* the second edition of which contains an enumeration of "our moderne and present excellent poets . . . orderly set down" and among them "Mr. Willi. Shakespeare gentleman:" pray, note "gentleman;" similar lists in Heywood's *Rape of Lucrece* and Camden's *Remains,* 1614; Webster's words as to "the right happy and copious industry of Master Shakespeare"—note the "Master" (*Vittoria Corombona,* 1612); and the delightful passage of Heywood's *Hierarchie of the Blessed Angels,* 1635, in which, in a muster of good fellowship among the playwrights, each is familiarly docked as to his Christian name, and we read, to quote only a fragment:

> "Excellent Bewmont, in the foremost ranke
> Of the rar'st Wits, was never more than Frank.
> Mellifluous Shakespeare, whose enchanting quill
> Commanded mirth and passion, was but Will.
> And famous Jonson, though his learned Pen
> Be dipt in Castaly, is but Ben."

Leaving much else, we may read in Kirkman's *The Wits,* 1672, some of Shakespeare's, with other dramatists,' comedies made over into "drolls," as they were called—about as well as we might dare to do such scenes over into movies—this to escape Puritan penalties in a godly age that consorted ill with such frivolities as stage plays. Will even Mr. Masefield do much better with *Romeo and Juliet* for the screen? Best among these allusive books I like the fragment of John Wilson's *Cheerful Ayres,* 1660, which contains the music which Richard Johnson wrote contemporaneously for "Full fathom five thy father lies," Ariel's song in *The Tempest.* Now, if you will look into any copy of *Much Ado About Nothing* which has not been sophisticated by modern editing, you will find that (in II, iii) one Jack Wilson enters in the train of the Prince, but that the character, Balthasar (omitted from those

[8] Latest edition that of Sir Edmund Chambers, 2 vol., 1932.

entering), bandies words and excuses as singers do, and is prevailed upon at last to sing: "Sigh no more, ladies." Wilson is no uncommon name. But is it not pleasurable to believe that young Jack Wilson, singing "Sigh no more, ladies" on the stage in 1599, should have ripened into Dr. John Wilson of Oxford, years later, to collect choice songs out of his memories of the past and include among them the later Shakespeare air, "Full fathom five?" Shall faith and confessions of faith have no more place in scholarship?

We come closer to Shakespeare in the works from which there is reason to believe that he derived his materials. Sources, I do not like to call them; for the mastery of genius does not borrow, but assumes his own wherever he may find it. The Furness collection contains admirable specimens of three of the four cornerstones of Shakespeare's personal library: Holinshed's *Chronicles* (first edition, 1574), for English history; North's translation of Plutarch (the edition of 1612), for the great men and deeds of the ancient world; Painter's *Palace of Pleasure* (originally 1575, in this collection only a much later edition), for much of his Italian story; and several fine copies of earlier English Bibles: for Shakespeare, the most untheological of the men of any age, was steeped in the Scriptures. There is also Golding's *Metamorphoses* of Ovid, 1567, a fine classic spoiled in a clumsy translation: though sensible people no longer question Shakespeare's working competency in the Latin tongue. And there is Florio's Montaigne (in a later edition), of which the honest old counsellor Gonzalo was certainly a reader; Munday's translation of Silvayn's *Orator,* 1596, which tells (far earlier in the original) "of a Jew, who would for his debt have a pound of the flesh of a Christian;" and the contemporary collections of Belforest's Bandello and Cinthio in their original French and Italian: as to which there are those who conceive that Shakespeare may have been clouded in no such invincible ignorance as not to have been able to use them. Interesting it is to look into *The Royal Grammar,* "compiled formerly by Mr. William Lilly . . . now modestly endeavored

to be rendered plain and obvious to the capacity of youth." Dr. Lilly was the grandfather of Shakespeare's earlier competitor in the drama, John Lyly. Shakespeare could have studied no other grammar (and grammar was only Latin) if he went to the Stratford Grammar School. Equally well known to him must have been Thomas Wilson's *The Arte of Rhetoricke,* 1584, from the fertile pages of which it has been thought that Shakespeare derived, among other things, suggestions for the funeral oration of Antony over Caesar's body, the character of Falstaff, and certain petty tricks in punctuation by which a letter may be made to read in divers ways. But enough—there is no end to "the sources of Shakespeare," whether he is conceived of as the least original of petty borrowers or as one who well may have said, with his own Pistol:

"The world's mine oyster!"

We have traversed some distance to reach only the fringe of that tangled and thorny jungle in which cavort the critical editors of Shakespeare. Let us pause before it is too late. The strangest book in any Shakespeare library is one entitled *Select Observations on English Bodies of Eminent Persons in desperate Diseases,* 1679, by Mr. John Hall, Physician. Hall was Shakespeare's son-in-law and ran true to his calling, immersed in his "cures historical and empirical." Among his patients were many of the nobility or gentry of Warwickshire. We learn of "Mr. Drayton, an excellent poet, laboring of a tertian," and that to his own wife, Elizabeth, Hall administered, among other medicaments and in the resulting cure most successfully, "a pint of sack made hot." This was Falstaff's favorite potation be it remembered, but in no such lady-like proportions. We do not know that Hall ever ministered to the bodily needs of his august father-in-law. But we do know that we would give all his "wormwood, rue and fetherfew," his possets, "gellies of hartshorn with marygold flowers," his "sena cleansed and salt of Tatar" for a paragraph of what he thought of the man whose brain eternized Hamlet, Falstaff, and Cleopatra.

THE SINGER COPY OF SIR CHARLES GRANDISON

By William M. Sale, Jr.
(*Yale University*)

The bibliographical "state" of two volumes of Samuel Richardson's *Sir Charles Grandison* in the Godfrey F. Singer collection of the University Library is of exceptional—perhaps unique—importance in determining the original version of a passage of the text. The condition of these volumes was the result of a piece of carelessness when the book was being prepared for binding and publication in November, 1753, but through this mistake an unresolved problem in the bibliographical and textual approach to the book finds its solution.

In Letter 37 of Volume II (misnumbered Letter 36 in the first edition, pp. 345-54) Dr. Bartlett sends to Miss Byron a long account of his experiences abroad as governor for a young man of quality named Lorimer. This young man was in every respect the antithesis of the impeccable Sir Charles Grandison, and Dr. Bartlett constantly cited Sir Charles's virtues in reproof of the misconduct of Lorimer. On one occasion, when Lorimer had practised a piece of trickery on his father and was about to receive a doubled allowance as a result, Dr. Bartlett exposed Lorimer to his father and won the son's bitter enmity. Lorimer, in connivance with a courtesan "infamous for ruining many young travellers by her subtle and dangerous contrivances," planned revenge on Dr. Bartlett. At this point in the story, Richardson decided to cancel a leaf (pp. 349-50) in the first edition, so that the text of the cancellans should read in part as follows: "Several projects they fell upon: One, in particular, was, to suborn a spy, who went to the Inquisitors of State, and accused the Doctor of having held a free discourse upon the nature of the Venetian Government; a crime, which in that watchful Republic is never overlooked. It is well known, that the city of Venice swarms with these spies: Who are employed by the government, in order to give it the earliest information of

liberties taken either by natives or strangers, on subjects that are thought too high for the discussion of private men; and this, as is supposed, no less for the sake of the safety of individuals, than for its own.

"One of the three Inquisitors of State, who make a dreadful Tribunal in that Republic, it was supposed, got better information of the Doctor's innocence, and had him warned of his danger."

All copies of this volume of the first edition which I have examined here or in England, with the exception of the Singer copy, contain this text on a cancellans. It seemed, therefore, that the cancellandum containing the original version would never be found. This cancellandum, however, may be found in the Singer copy. But before describing it, I should like to follow the text of this passage through the second, third and fourth editions. In the second edition of this volume, published in octavo simultaneously with the first edition in duodecimo, Richardson also cancelled a leaf at this point in the story (Volume II, pp. 247-48), so that the text here reads as it does in the first edition. But in the third edition, published four months after the appearance of the first and second editions, the text at this point varies from that of the earlier editions. For reasons which will soon become apparent I give the text from the third edition: "Several projects they fell upon: One, in particular, was, to accuse him, by a third hand, as concerning himself with affairs of state in Venice: A crime, which in that jealous republic, is never overlooked, and generally ends fatally for the accused; who, if seized, is hardly ever heard of afterwards. From this danger he narrowly escaped, by means of his general good character, and remarkable inoffensiveness, and the profligateness of his accusers: Nor knew he his danger till many months afterwards. The Doctor believes, that he fared the better for being an Englishman, and a governor to the son of a British nobleman, who made so considerable a figure in England; because the Italians in general reap so much advantage from the travellers of this nation, that they are ready to favour and encourage

them above those of any other." The fourth edition, published in 1762, a year after Richardson's death, has the text of the third edition.

With this data at hand and without consulting the Singer copy, the only reasonable hypothesis would rest on the predication of three versions of the text: (1) the original version, lost by cancellation; (2) the version on the cancellans of the first and second editions; and (3) a further revised text to be found in the third and fourth editions. My hesitancy in accepting this hypothesis derived from two sources. In the first place, the text of the passage in the first edition seems a better one than that of the later editions. In the second place, the conditions under which the third edition was published make it unlikely that this revision would have been made.

The version of the first edition is more moderate in its statements, more circumstantial in its information, less bigoted in its point of view. The second version is touched with a melodramatic quality, and seems based on the kind of knowledge which a restricted mind like that of Richardson's might have received through rumour and cherished through provinciality. We know that Richardson was aware of his limitations in describing foreign countries, and sought assistance from the informed in sketching the Italian scenes and incidents in this novel. It does not seem likely that he would have changed his text in the direction which the passages indicate.

Furthermore, the difficulty which Richardson encountered from Dublin book pirates, forced him to send seven hundred and fifty copies of his first edition to Ireland, thus reducing the supply for English booksellers and accelerating the demand for a new edition. (The second edition did not meet this general demand. It was a small one, published in octavo and selling at a considerably higher price.) Less than a month after the publication of the first edition of this volume, Richardson was preparing a second edition in duodecimo—the third edition of the novel. His own press was extraordinarily busy with a contract for the House of Commons, and he was forced to secure the assistance of seven other printers

for his third edition. The texts of the other cancellans in the first edition are reproduced in the third edition, and there is apparently no such significant revision at any other point in the volume except in this letter of Dr. Bartlett.

This evidence is, of course, purely circumstantial: Richardson might have changed his text for the worse, and he might have made a single revision between the two editions, no matter how much difficulty was involved. But an examination of the Singer copy seems to resolve the problem in more likely fashion. In this copy, which is a first edition, there is no cancelled leaf at pp. 349-50 of the second volume. Consequently, we have here the cancellandum, with the text as originally projected. But instead of a third version, we find here the inferior version which appeared in the third and fourth editions. The reason for the cancellandum's appearance in this set of *Grandison* appears when we turn to the corresponding leaf of the third volume in the Singer copy. Through an error, the leaf was cancelled at this point in Volume III instead of in Volume II, and we find the cancellans which should have been in the second volume appearing in the third volume. It is impossible to estimate in how many copies this mistake occurred. The only instance I have found is that of the Singer copy. I think we may assume, however, that a copy of the second volume in this condition was used for setting the third edition. With the third edition in the hands of eight printers, including Richardson, the mistake could easily have been overlooked.

MILTON FOR THE YOUNG

By Dr. Thomas P. Haviland

Our young people have been relieved of many burdens in the several revampings which the system of primary and secondary education has undergone in the past hundred years. And if *Paradise Lost* has been included among these one may at least see so much the less justification for Burton Rascoe's violent accusation that "the error of overestimating Milton is perpetuated in England and America by the deficiencies of the educational systems."

There was a time when the great epic played a vital part in the upbringing of the youth of England, both Old and New. Cowper embarked upon its delights at the tender age of fourteen—the beginning of a life-long infatuation. Others, in deference to their more tender years, began with prose abridgments such as the glamorous Mrs. Siddons (who, while still little Sarah Kemble, included passages from Milton in her recitations of Shakespeare and Rowe to her fellow servants) prepared for her children. Out of nineteenth-century New England, where the transcribing into a copy book of many a noble passage from the blind poet's epic, or, better, committing its lines to memory, seems to have been a common procedure, came *The Story of Paradise Lost for Children,* by Eliza W. Bradburn, "First American from the London Edition," Portland, 1830.[1] The copy in our library has come to us through the "American Sunday School Union," perhaps grown somewhat too sophisticate.

Its author was the daughter of that staunch Methodist preacher and associate of Wesley, Samuel Bradburn. In the course of ten conversations on as many different days, she retells the story in tolerably simple prose interspersed with bits of the original poem. Beginning with Raphael's account of the revolt in Heaven, from Book Five, she follows the chronological order of events, now freely, now paraphrasing almost exactly, stopping frequently to solve the theological dilemmas

[1] The only copy in the British Museum is, strangely, the American edition, but the *English Catalogue* lists an English edition of 1828.

which arise in the minds of three youngsters whose daily regimen is to read in the Bible night and morning and submit to a daily catechism.

The children, in their sweet ingenuousness, contribute no little joy to this small duodecimo. Eliza, the eldest, is eleven, Emily nine, and Willie, a pure delight, just turning seven. It is Willie who, in his enthusiasm at parts overheard, wishes to read the poem aloud. On being told that it is not a book for children, he begs Mamma to "explain it in your own pleasant way," adding, with a wisdom beyond his years, "I know if you come to any part not fit for us to hear, you will pass over it, as you always do." He assures the company that he receives the same pleasure from passages which Mamma recites (with distressing frequency the least poetic) as he does from music. Indeed, his imagination is so fired that he sees devils in the grate, and wishes to play with his sisters at being Satan, Sin, and Death; he greatly regrets that Adam and Eve paid no heed to Raphael's counsel., since "We should have had nothing to vex or pain us and we should never be naughty." Emily rejoices that *she* was not the first woman, to be obsessed ever after with the thought of having brought suffering to all the race yet to be born; and Eliza is resolved to be more thankful when she gets to heaven "than if I had always led a holy life in Eden, since Jesus Christ would not then have suffered and died for me, and of course I could not have loved Him as my Redeemer".

An interesting point is that Mamma has to warn of the poet's misinterpretation of the Bible, ably fortified, herself, with Dr. Clarke's Commentary. She quotes from *Acts* xx, 28, to prove that Christ, contrary to Milton, was the Son of God and that he created the angels. She feels that the poet is most reprehensible in painting Hell as so pleasant a spot, with song and sport and angelic counsel, and conjures the children to lisp the Biblical passages she has taught them: "the lake which burneth with fire and brimstone" where the evil ones "are reserved in everlasting chains under darkness" and mortal sinners languish—"Their worm dieth not and the fire is not

quenched." For these misrepresentations Mamma holds Milton not entirely to blame, but rather, the bad taste of his age! William assures her that, for his part (he must later have migrated to Tennessee): "However entertaining books may be, I am determined never to believe anything in them which is contrary to the Bible."

How startled the great seventeenth-century poet who "cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue" would have been to hear this nineteenth-century mother assure her little brood how fortunate they are to have parents who will keep them from seeing and hearing what is sinful. The tragic fate of The Boy in Kipling's *Thrown Away* has always seemed the best commentary on this enlightened system of education.

An eleventh chapter is devoted to some account of Milton's life, quotes the letter to Philaras anent his blindness, includes several sonnets, part of the *Nativity Ode,* and brands *Paradise Regained* "quite unworthy its author." Chapter Twelve, addressed to the elder girl, defines poetry and gives long selections considered both beautiful and suited to Eliza's more mature mind. Quotation is also made from the prose. Fired, as Wordsworth was, by the sonnets, Eliza resolves to learn all these passages and, when she is given a promised Sunday School class, at the age of fourteen, to "write in a plain hand, my favorite passages, that the older girls may commit them to memory".

Miss Bradburn was apparently quite sanguine that this would be the result!

COMMENCEMENT OF 1781

In the June issue of the *Library Chronicle* we reprinted from the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of July 11, 1781, an account of the Commencement exercises of the University on July 4. We are glad to supplement that account by printing the following additional information, sent to us by the Secretary of the University, Mr. E. W. Mumford:

"The writer of the article omits a very dramatic occurrence at this Commencement. One of the graduating students, Francis William Murray, insisted on including in his speech a reference to Major André of the British Army that the Faculty had told him to leave out. The Trustees stopped the proceedings long enough to retire and vote that his degree be not conferred that day. All of which must have been very edifying to His Excellency the President and the Honourable Congress of the United States.

"In the minutes of the Trustees of the University of the State of Pennsylvania under date of September 10, 1781 it is recorded that:

'A letter from Francis W. Murray was Read, requesting that the Board would be pleased to Consider the exceptionable part of his Conduct on the 4th July last, as proceeding from the indiscretion of unreflecting Youth, rather than a premeditated design of shewing disobedience to the Faculty; and that such a line of Conduct and proper Concessions may be pointed out to him as will entitle him to the Degree intended to have been Confered on him.'

"This was referred to a committee to confer with the Provost and Faculty. The committee reported at the meeting of September 17, 1781, but the Board recommitted the matter to the committee, where the matter rested until April 13, 1782, when the following minute appears:

'On Motion, The minute of the Board of the 5th September 1781 respecting Francis Murray, who was refused a degree on the 4th July preceeding for some part of his Conduct which was then considered as exceptionable, was read, and likewise a Resolution of the Faculty, relative to the concessions, which they think it necessary for Mr. Murray to make to entitle him to the honors of the Institution whereupon

'Resolved, That no publication in the news-papers respecting Mr. Murray's Conduct be now revived, and that Mr. Murray be directed to make such Concessions to the Faculty, in some other manner, as shall be deemed satisfactory by them, before the Board will Consent that the Degree which he requests be Confered upon him.'

"There is no later mention of the case in the minutes, but evidently Murray made due submission and the Faculty relented, for on July 3, 1786, he is recorded as receiving his Master of Arts degree, which would not have been granted unless the bachelor's degree had been previously allowed. The matriculate Catalogue records him with his original class, 1781, although the degree obviously was not allowed before 1782."

Mr. Mumford also calls attention to the fact that the names of two of the candidates for degrees in 1781 were incorrectly given in the *Pennsylvania Gazette.* "Andrew Proudfoot" should have been Robert Proudfoot; and "William Bradford" was William Bradford, Jr.

The resolution that "no publication in the news-papers respecting Mr. Murray's Conduct be now revived" we cannot explain, for we find no reference to his rash and unseemly conduct in the *Pennsylvania Gazette,* the *Packet,* the *Journal,* or the *Freeman's Journal* (where we would have most expected to find it) between the Commencement of 1781 and the end of April, 1782. The search for further information, however, resulted in our obtaining the following additional knowledge of the exercises that so aroused the interest of the French consul-general and the ire of the Trustees.

An anonymous writer was so much pleased with "the performances of the young gentlemen in general," and so "particularly affected with some strokes in the forensic disputation on the question, 'Is it for the interest of America to be independent of Great Britain,' " that he took pains to secure a copy of one of the addresses, and sent some extracts from it to the *Freeman's Journal,* which published them July 11, 1781, in lieu of the official account of the exercises that appeared in the other papers.

After enumerating "some of the advantages arising from a state of national independence," the orator spoke thus of Great Britain's treatment of the colonies:

"How many amongst us have been reduced from opulence and ease to penury and hardship? See yon helpless female, delicate by nature, and educated in all the elegance of southern taste! what misery is painted in her countenance! Her house is no longer permitted to afford her shelter, and she is forced to seek it in the lonely woods: Her weary limbs must rest upon the clay-cold ground, for the British ravager has seized her downy bed: Her table no longer groans under a profusion of delicious food; but she feels most sensibly the keen distress of hunger: Her spirits fail under this sad reverse of fortune: Paleness covers her once blooming cheeks, and her little strength is gone: she faints—she falls—she dies: No friend attends to close her languid eyes: No funeral rites conclude the solemn scene—A *grave* denied, she falls a prey to beasts."

After recounting other evidences of "British fury," wreaked alike on "hoary age and helpless infancy"—the "beauteous towns reduced to heaps of rubbish, and e'en our sacred temples wrapt in flames," the speaker concluded: "Then say, ye votaries of *Britain,* say, can ye find charms in these? If so, go, sordid souls, and enjoy, without a rival, the horrors which enchant you!—go, and experience the mercy of Great Britain!"

We need not wonder that Barbé-Marbois wrote that the exercises of the day were calculated "to stir up hatred against the English." We can only regret that we have not the text of the censored reference to André, of which, if it could be found, it might be said "Now it can be told."

IMPORTANT GIFT FROM MRS. JOHN FREDERICK LEWIS

The Library is greatly indebted to Mrs. John Frederick Lewis for a recent gift of 625 volumes, among which, in addition to standard works of literature, history, biography, and other classes, are many books of peculiar interest and value.

One volume in the collection, of most unusual interest, is a wholly unique copy of Thomas Martyn's famous work: "The English Entomologist," published in London in 1792, "exhibiting all the coleopterous insects found in England, including upwards of 500 different species, the figures of which have never before been given to the public, the whole accurately drawn and painted after nature." The copy of this work presented by Mrs. Lewis is the copy that William Beckford, extravagant collector and discriminating bibliophile, author of the novel *Vathek,* had made for his celebrated library. It is handsomely bound in contemporary red morocco, with end-leaves and linings of light blue silk. The text of the book is printed on the best grade of paper, and in place of the engraved plates of the regular edition are the original water-color drawings of the insects, splendidly executed on sheets of the finest vellum. The frontispiece is a miniature portrait of the author, painted expressly for this volume by one of the most celebrated English miniature painters of the eighteenth century.

Other scientific works in the collection are a complete set of Cuvier's *Le Règne Animal;* Joseph Carson's *Illustrations of Medical Botany;* and about forty consecutive volumes of the reports of the United States Bureau of Ethnology.

Special mention is merited by a number of valuable books on witchcraft, magic, and dreams, among which are:

The doctrine of devils, proved to be the grand apostacy of these later times. An essay tending to rectifie those undue notions and apprehensions men have about daemons and evil spirits. London, 1676.

Disquisitionum magicarum libri sex, quibus continetur accurata curiosarum artium et variarum superstitionum consultatio, utilis theologis, jurisconsultis, medicis, philologis. Auctore Martino Del-Rio. Cologne, 1679.

The world turn'd upside down: or, A plain detection of errors, in the common or vulgar belief, relating to spirits, spectres or ghosts, daemons, witches, &c. In a due and serious examination of their nature, power, administration, and operation. . . . . Written at the request of a Person of Honour, by B.B. a Protestant minister for publick information. London, 1700. [By Balthasar Bekker.]

An historical, physiological and theological treatise of spirits, apparitions, witchcrafts, and other magical practices. . . . . By Jonh [John] Beaumont. London, 1705.

A compleat system of magick: or, The history of the black-art. The whole compiled from the best authorities ancient and modern. London, 1729.

The majesty of darkness discovered: In a series of tremendous tales, mysterious, interesting, and entertaining, of apparitions, witches, augers, magicians, dreams, visions, and revelations, in confirmation of a future state, & the superintendency of a Divine Providence, by the agency of spirits and angels. By Malcolm Macleod, D.D. London, 1793.

The theory of dreams: in which an inquiry is made into the powers and faculties of the human mind, as they are illustrated in the most remarkable dreams recorded in sacred and profane history. 2 v. London, 1803.

A belief in witchcraft unsupported by Scripture. An essay, by James Patterson. Aberdeen, 1815.

Apparitions; or, the mystery of ghosts, hobgoblins, and haunted houses, developed. Being a collection of entertaining stories, founded on fact. By Joseph Taylor. London, 1815.

A treatise of dreams and visions, wherein the causes, natures, and uses, of nocturnal representations, and the communications both of good and evil angels, as also departed souls, to mankind, are theosophically unfolded; that is, according to the Word of God, and the harmony of created be-

ings. To which is added, A discourse of the causes, natures and cure of phrensie, madness or distraction. By Tho. Tryon, Student in Physick. London. [There were several editions of this work, the dates of which are uncertain and present an interesting bibliographical problem.]

Early American imprints, including several of Philadelphia or vicinity, are:

The whole genuine and complete works of Flavius Josephus, ... Edited by George Henry Maynard, LL. D. New York, 1794.

Rudiments of English grammar . . . . By Mr. Harrison. Philadelphia, 1801.

The Aonian banquet: or, A selection of poems of acknowledged merit, by various and justly admired authors. Philadelphia, 1803.

The picture of Philadelphia, giving an account of its origin, increase and improvements in arts, sciences, manufactures, commerce and revenue. . . . . By James Mease, M.D. Philadelphia, 1811.

Erbauliche Lieder . . . . Sammlung zum Gottesdienstlichen Gebrauch in den vereinigten Evangelisch-Lutherischen Gemeinen in Pennsylvanien und den benachbarten Staaten. Germantown, 1811.

An easy grammar of natural and experimental philosophy, for the use of schools. By David Blair. Philadelphia, 1817.

The son of a genius: a tale, for the use of youth. New York, 1818. [By Mrs. Barbara Hofland.]

A short system of polite learning, being an epitome of the arts and sciences, for the use of schools. Philadelphia, 1823.

Florula Cestrica: an essay towards a catalogue of the phaenogamous plants, native and naturalized, growing in the vicinity of the borough of West-Chester, in Chester County, Pennsylvania. By William Darlington, M.D. West-Chester, 1826.

Chronicles of border warfare, or, A history of the settlement by the whites, of North-Western Virginia. . . . . By Alexander S. Withers. Clarksburg, Va., 1831.

English grammar in familiar lectures. By Samuel Kirkham. New York, 1832.

The Trollopiad; or, Travelling gentlemen in America. A satire, by Nil Admirari, Esq. New York and Providence, 1837. [By Frederick William Shelton.]

Althea Vernon; or, The embroidered handkerchief. To which is added, Henrietta Harrison; or, The blue cotton umbrella. By Miss Eliza Leslie. Philadelphia, 1838.

The young husband's book; a manual of the duties, moral, religious, and domestic, imposed by the relations of married life. By the author of "The young wife's book." Philadelphia, 1839.

Two books, supposedly of interest to the ladies of the late eighteenth century are:

A discourse of artificial beauty, in point of conscience, between two ladies. With some satyrical censures on the vulgar errors of these times. London, 1762.

The economy of beauty; in a series of fables, addressed to the ladies. London, 1772.

And two others relating to ladies which may not have been so popular with them:

A legacy for the ladies, or, Characters of the women of the age. By the late ingenious Mr. Thomas Brown. London, 1705.

A philosophical, historical, and moral essay on old maids, by a friend to the sisterhood. 3 v. London, 1786.

Among other books of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are:

The gentleman's calling. London, 1664.

The wonders of the little world: or, A general history of man. In six books. Wherein by many thousands of examples is shewed what man hath been from the first ages of the world to these times. . . . . By Nath Wanley. London, 1678.

A new discovery of a vast country in *America,* extending above four thousand miles, between *New France* & *New Mexico;* . . . . By Louis Hennepin. London, 1699.

New voyages to North-America, ... by the Baron La Houtan. 2 v. London, 1703.

History of Carolina, with its natural history; Journal of a thousand miles' travel among the Indians from North to South Carolina; Dictionary of their languages. . . . . By John Lawson. London, 1714.

OTHER GIFTS

From Mr. Ellis Ames Ballard, 17 volumes of recent publications of permanent value.

From Mr. Joseph G. Lester, 11 volumes, including 8 volumes of Philip G. Hamerton's writings.

From Dr. Charles W. Burr, a copy of W. A. Churchill's *Watermarks in paper,* and of Mr. Percy Simpson's *Proofreading in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries,* 1935.

From Mrs. Emil P. Albrecht, a copy of Auguste Rodin's *Les Cathédrales de France.*

Many important additions to the collections of music and musical history and biography, including:

From Mr. Earl G. Harrison, 12 volumes; from Mr. H. C. Albrecht, 5 volumes; from Dr. Otto E. Albrecht, 15 volumes; from Mrs. A. C. Albrecht, 11 volumes; from Mr. Raoul Hellmer, 8 volumes; from Mr. Henry S. Drinker, Jr., 2 volumes; from Dr. William Rex Crawford, 5 volumes.

From Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Singer, $100 for additions to the Godfrey F. Singer Memorial collection of eighteenth-century fiction.

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DR. NEWTON TO LECTURE ON ROSENBACH FOUNDATION

Dr. A. Edward Newton has been appointed the Rosenbach Fellow in Bibliography for the year 1935-'36, and will deliver a series of three lectures, open to the public, which will be published later by the University Press. The subjects and dates of the lectures are as follows:

January 14—Bibliography and Pseudo-bibliography.

January 21—Book Catalogs.

January 28—Essays and Essayists.

The lectures will be delivered at 4 p. m. on the dates mentioned, in Houston Hall Auditorium.

The Rosenbach Fellowship was established by a gift of $20,000. from Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, known as the Rosenbach Foundation Fund, for the endowment of a fellowship in bibliography designed to foster the fundamental interests of the Library by stimulating knowledge and appreciation of books. Previous lecturers on this foundation have been Christopher Morley, Lawrence C. Wroth, and Shane Leslie.

NEW ACQUISITIONS OF SANSKRIT MANUSCRIPTS

By Dr. W. Norman Brown

With the acquisition during 1935 of about 1800 Sanskrit and other Indic language manuscripts the University of Pennsylvania increased its total to about 2700 and now has the largest collection of such manuscripts in America. These documents have been purchased with funds contributed by Provost Penniman, Mr. John Gribbel, Dr. C. W. Burr, and the Library through the Colton fund. The securing of these funds has been the work of Dr. Penniman. The collection is kept in the Sanskrit seminar, where it is accessible on request to persons capable of using it; for the University has adopted the policy of permitting scholars from other institutions as well as members of its own body to study and publish from these original materials.

The 1935 additions were mostly obtained in India during the academic year 1934-35, and come chiefly from northern and central India, with a few from western, eastern, and southern India. By far the greater number are written on paper, which during the 15th century became the prevailing material for books in western India and quickly spread over central and northern India; the other manuscripts are on palm-leaf and come from eastern and southern India, where even today paper has not yet completely supplanted it as the surface for writing. With the exception of a few interesting Jain items the manuscripts are Hindu (Brahmanic) in character and exemplify a wide range of Sanskrit literature. Of dated specimens the earliest gives a date equivalent to 1505 A. D.; others range from then down into the 19th century.

Most of the purchases are of entire collections. This method has the great advantage of making funds go further than does the purchasing of selected items from collections. An owner, himself ignorant of the language and contents of manuscripts he has inherited from his ancestors, will usually sell a whole collection more cheaply than he will a selection.

In the latter case the focussing of a purchaser's attention upon individual works makes the owner in his ignorance exaggerate the true value of those works and demand a price out of all reason. In one such instance I was asked as much as four rupees a couplet for a manuscript. Since the work contained about ten thousand couplets, the cost would have been 40,000 rupees (about $14,500); a fair price would probably have been not more than 200 rupees (about $72). But the owner had named so large a sum that it was obvious we could never come to an agreement, and I did not even attempt to do business with him but only thanked him for having allowed me to see and examine so valuable an object. The disadvantage of purchasing by an entire collection lies in the fact that every such collection contains material of second value, useful only as illustrations of works already satisfactorily published. In general, the purchase of manuscripts is best negotiated through an Indian, and the less a foreigner, especially an American, appears in the transaction, the more successful it is likely to be. Whenever possible I worked through an agent, sometimes a dealer, who would take a reasonable commission; the ideal arrangement was not to permit even my name to be mentioned. It was most important to pick agents familiar with the manuscript market, who would get for my inspection material which was worth the time and difficulty necessary to complete the purchase.

The 1935 acquisitions are especially strong in the Vedanta (the dominant philosophical system of Hinduism), mediaeval religious law, and grammar. A number of works have been acquired which are not mentioned in Aufrecht's great *Catalogus Catalogorum* of Sanskrit manuscripts. There are many others which are represented in Aufrecht but still lack publication. There are still others in our collection which have been published but need better editing, and our examples may be useful when these works are being given definitive edition.

One of the least worked fields of Indic culture is that of mediaeval religious law. The oldest texts of religious law

have been well explored, but the mediaeval texts have been hardly touched. Although the latter build upon the older, they differ in many respects and amplify, and they are the norm for modern practice. All told our collection contains about 200 manuscripts of mediaeval religious law, covering the many ceremonies of a pious Hindu's life, and in at least a fair number of cases our manuscripts and the texts they illustrate should be valuable in the development of this unexplored and important field. A doctor of philosophy from this University, Dr. Horace I. Poleman, has been working on the mediaeval death and funeral rites, and has in this collection further material for his research.

Among the rare works in the new acquisitions is the Ganitanamamala by Haridatta, an astrological work. Another is the Prayascittaviveka by Sulapani, a work on the rites of expiation. Still another is the Smrtikaustubha, a text of death rites by Anantadeva, who wrote in the first half of the 13th century and was one of the earliest authorities on later Hindu ritual. A curiosity is an anonymous and probably incomplete text in dialectic Hindi on birds as omens, showing rude paintings of sixteen birds, some with onomatopoetic names not appearing in the Hindi dictionaries, and indicating whether these birds are favorable or unfavorable in connection with ten topics, such as starting a journey or entering into a business association. It was possibly a village soothsayer's pocket guide.

The oldest dated manuscript in the new group is of the Nyayamakaranda by Anandabodhacarya, an unpublished work on logic, of which three other manuscripts are listed in Aufrecht's catalog. The colophon of our manuscript gives a date equivalent to 1505 A. D., a very old date for paper manuscripts in India except in western India, and indeed old for manuscripts anywhere in India except western India and Nepal. The paper, style of page, and appearance of the manuscript are such as to make the date plausible. But there is a complication in that just below the original colophon is another line of writing, possibly a later addition, giving a date

equivalent to 1605 A. D., just a century later than that of the first dating. Since the manuscript is rare, it becomes worthwhile to decide which date is correct.

Of the score of palm leaf manuscripts from South India, one was purchased last summer in London by Provost Penniman and presented to the collection. It is of a Tamil text entitled Kanda-puranam, dealing with Hindu mythology, a work which this manuscript may at some time be useful for editing.

It is gratifying to be able to state that our entire collection is being cataloged at this time. Without a catalog a manuscript collection is of very little value. In the case of previous accessions of Indic manuscripts, the library at once had cards made for them. It happens that the American Council of Learned Societies has been financing a census of Indic manuscripts in the United States and Canada, and this has been in the hands of Dr. Poleman, who has had the advantage of the facilities of the Library of Congress and that Library's cooperation. It is hoped that when his cataloging of Indic manuscripts in America is completed the final work will be adequately published. Up to this time many of the Sanskrit manuscripts in this country, including one very large collection, were not even listed anywhere and could serve no scholarly purpose. When Dr. Poleman's work is published, all materials will at once become evident to scholars.

THE COVERDALE BIBLE

In commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the printing of the Coverdale Bible, the Library had on exhibition from November 11 to November 26 a noteworthy collection of Bibles. Most of them had been lent for this purpose by Dr. A. Edward Newton and by Dr. Josiah H. Penniman, and other valuable editions had been lent by Mr. T. Edward Ross, Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, and Dr. Edward B. Krumbhaar. The following is a list of the volumes that were shown:

Vulgate Manuscript of the 14th century.
Manuscript of the earliest Wycliffe New Testament.
A Leaf of the Gutenberg Bible.
"A Noble Fragment;" a bibliographical essay by A. Edward Newton.
Latin Bible, on vellum, 1487.
Latin Bible, 1497, from the library of Robert Louis Stevenson.
Tindale's first octavo New Testament (Facsimile), 1525.
Tindale's revised New Testament, 1534.
Coverdale Bible, 1535. (The first complete Bible printed in English).
The Great Bible (Cromwell's Bible), 1539.
Genevan Bible, 1560.
Bishops' Bible, 1568 and 1572.
Greek New Testament, 1576, printed by Henricus Stephanus.
Rheims New Testament, 1582. (The first Roman Catholic version of the New Testament in English.)
Fulke's New Testament, 1589. ("Papist and Protestant Testament.")
Prayer-Book and Bible, 1607. (Superb example of "needlework" binding.)
The Douay Bible, 1609, (The first Roman Catholic version of the whole Bible in English.)
Authorised Version, 1611.
Book of Common Prayer. (Rare editions of 1549, 1671, and 1717.)
Proposed Book of Common Prayer, Philadelphia, 1786. (The only known copy with the *Errata.*)
A Leaf of the First American Bible (Eliot's), 1663.
Eliot's Indian Bible, 2nd edition, 1685.
Aitken Bible, 1782. ("The Bible of the Revolution.")
Manuscript Letter of George Washington, relating to distribution of the Aitken Bible.

"United States of Columbia" Bible, printed by Isaiah Thomas in Worcester, 1800.
An American Version of 1808, by Charles Thomson, of the University of Pennsylvania.
Synopis of the Four Evangelists, by Charles Thomson, Philadelphia, 1815.
The English Hexapla, London, 1848. (Six important English translations, with the original Greek.)
Book of Job, New York, 1856. (Common English version, Hebrew text, and an American revision.)
The Sacred Books of the Old and New Testaments, 1899. Edited under the supervision of Horace Howard Furness, and printed in colors.
Twentieth Century New Testament. New York, 1900.
Modern Reader's Bible, New York, 1901.
American Bible in modern English, 1902. A new version by Frank Schell Ballentine, University of Pennsylvania.
Modern Speech New Testament, 1905.
The Bible in Modern English. Perkiomen Press, 1909.
American Baptist Publication Society's Revision, Philadelphia, 1912.
Moffett's Translation of the New Testament, 1913.
Masoretic Old Testament, Philadelphia, 1917.
The Four Gospels. Translation by C. C. Torrey, based on Aramaic texts, 1933.

NOTES ON THE ENGLISH BIBLE

By Dr. Josiah H. Penniman

[*Prepared in connection with the Library's exhibit commemorating the 400th anniversary of the Coverdale Bible.*]

The Bible is composed of collections of ancient writings: (1) The Old Testament or Scriptures of the Jews; (2) The New Testament or early Christian writings; and (3) a collection of ancient writings known as the Apocrypha.

The influence of the Bible and its wide distribution are due to the nature of its contents and also to its intrinsic qualities as literature. Carlyle said: "David's life and history, as written for us in those Psalms of his, I consider to be the truest emblem ever given of a man's moral progress and warfare here below. All earnest men will ever discern in it the faithful struggle of an earnest human soul toward what is good and best."

The Old Testament is composed of three great collections of the sacred writings of the Jews. These are: (1) "The Law;" Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy; (2) "The Prophets;" Joshua, Judges, I Samuel, II Samuel, I Kings, II Kings, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and (The Twelve), Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi; (3) "The Writings;" Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Song of Songs, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, I Chronicles, II Chronicles.

The New Testament consists of Four Gospels, Matthew, Mark, Luke and John; an historical book, the Acts of the Apostles; nine Epistles of Paul to the Seven Churches, Romans, First Corinthians, Second Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians, I Thessalonians, II Thessalonians; the Pastoral Epistles, I Timothy, II Timothy, and Titus; a personal letter of Paul to Philemon; an anonymous Epistle to the Hebrews; the Catholic or General Epistles, James, I Peter, II Peter, I John, II John, III John, and Jude. The New Testament closes with the Book of Revelation.

The Apocrypha is a group of fourteen books which was included in the early Greek translations of the Old Testament (the Septuagint, third century B. C.). These books were not included in the Scriptures by the Palestinian Jews, but were included by the Hellenistic Jews. They are, with the exception of the Prayer of Manasses and First and Second Esdras, included in the Latin Bible (the Vulgate, fourth century A. D.).

Archaeology has thrown much light on the writings of the Old Testament, particularly on the institutions, the art, and the society of Babylonia, Assyria, and Egypt, and has brought to us a considerable amount of literature similar in contents and form to parts of the Old Testament. "The Sayings of Jesus" found in Egypt in 1892 and 1904 on two leaves of papyrus are of great importance, owing to their early date and their similarity to records in the Gospels.

The English Bible is a translation of the Jewish Scriptures, preserved in Hebrew, and the writings of the New Testament, preserved in Greek.

The most important Greek manuscripts are:

The Codex Vaticanus, brought to Rome in 1448 and believed to have been copied in Egypt in the fourth century. This is in Rome.

The Codex Sinaiticus of the fourth century, found in 1844-1859 in the Convent of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai and now in the British Museum.

The Codex Alexandrinus, sent in 1628 by the Patriarch of Constantinople to Charles I as a gift. Since 1753 this has been in the British Museum. It is probably of the fifth century.

Each of these three Codices contains almost the whole Bible and the Apocrypha.

There are numerous other ancient manuscripts of portions of the Bible.

The English Bible now accessible in many versions is the result of scholarly work done by earnest and devout men through the course of more than six centuries. Each successive version has represented progress toward the complete expression in English of the thoughts of ancient writers. Itself a collection of what, in many cases, are composite books, the Bible now appears in English in a composite translation. To the original, as to the translation, there were many contributors in many different centuries. To the authors and editors, we may ascribe the single-hearted purpose to preserve for future generations the record of the dealings of God with man. To the translators, we may ascribe the single-hearted purpose to make accessible to men of English tongue that treasure-house of wisdom and beauty commonly known as the Holy Scriptures, contained in the Old and the New Testaments.

The most important of the English translations are: (1) the Wycliffite versions, 1380-1388; (2) Tindale, 1525-1535; (3) Coverdale, 1535; (4) the Great Bible (Cromwell,

Cranmer), 1539; (5) the Geneva Bible, 1557-1560; (6) the Bishop's Bible, 1568; (7) the Rheims-Douay Bible, 1582-1609; (8) the King James Bible (commonly called the Authorised Version), 1611; (9) the Revised Version, 1881-1885; (10) the American Revised Version, 1901.

The Bible contains many forms of literature in prose and poetry. History is represented in such books as Genesis and Exodus, and I and II Kings, I and II Chronicles. Biography is contained in the Gospels; Religious poetry in the Psalms; Wisdom literature in Proverbs, Job, and Ecclesiastes; Prophetic oracles in Isaiah; Apocalypses in Revelation, Ezekiel, and Daniel, and in the Apocrypha in II Esdras; Stories in Jonah, Ruth, and Esther; Love poetry in an allegory in the Song of Solomon; Laws in Deuteronomy. Other kinds of literature are found in the various books, such as stories of heroes in Joshua. The fact that the Bible is an oriental book must always be borne in mind, for it differs from the literature of the western world. The Biblical writers were men whose modes of life and manner of thought were determined by their race and environment. The physical characteristics of Palestine and the customs of the inhabitants are the natural reasons for many of the modes of expression and figures of speech employed which present interesting questions, not only in regard to the source of the imagery but also in regard to the constant use of it.

Familiarity with the Bible derived from the reading of it in church service and in the family for several hundred years has made the contents and the language a part of our literature and also of our common speech.

THE PROPOSED UNION CATALOG OF THE PHILADELPHIA AREA

By Dr. C. W. David

Suppose you need to consult an important book and it is in accordance with your custom and convenience to use the Library of the University of Pennsylvania. You turn to the catalog, but fate is against you: the book is not in the University Library. Some hours or some days later, when you can manage it, you go hopefully to the Free Library, the Franklin Institute, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Library Company of Philadelphia, perhaps also to the College of Physicians, but all to no avail. Fate is still against you. There are still some sixty important libraries in the metropolitan area of Philadelphia to which you have not gone, and it is highly probable that the book which you are seeking is available somewhere among them; but your time and patience are exhausted, you cannot go on. You return to the University and appeal to the kind and efficient person who is charged with the handling of inter-library loans, and a fresh search of a more far-reaching character is inaugurated. Perhaps the Union Catalog of the Library of Congress is appealed to. At any rate, the book is finally located for you, perhaps in some distant repository half-way across the continent, and in due course, though not improbably after a considerable delay, it is delivered to your hands. Your desire has at last been satisfied—but you still have to pay the carrying charges, and an uneasy feeling lingers in your mind that the book should somehow have been obtained with less trouble and expense much nearer home.

In this age of scientific progress—of modern conveniences—such things ought not to be. Philadelphia is an old community, long distinguished for her men of science and her men of letters, for her numerous institutions of learning, and for the extraordinary variety and richness of her culture. Inevitably she has become possessed of a great and precious

store of books and manuscripts. Among her many libraries, a surprising number are old and several are of unique, or all but unique, importance. All told they may contain four or five million volumes. Yet there is no single really great repository of books among them—comparable, let us say, with the Public Library of New York, Boston, or Chicago—where all but the more specialized needs of readers and researchers can be satisfied; and there is no ready means of determining promptly where, among these numerous institutions, any desired book can be obtained. It is probably no exaggeration to say that there is no other community in this country with library resources remotely approaching those of Philadelphia, where such serious difficulties and delays are encountered in the simple process of locating books.

Mindful of the unnecessary and intolerable difficulties of this situation, a group of scholars, librarians, and public-spirited citizens drew together more than two years ago and began to consider measures of amelioration. They promptly reached the conclusion that the first and most necessary step in the solution of these difficulties would be the compilation of a great union card catalog which would show at a glance the location, or locations, of any desired book which the community possessed. But so far as was known no such complete regional catalog had ever before been attempted anywhere in the world. No one knew how much it would cost or how long it would take to complete it—indeed, no one knew whether such a project would be practical or even possible, and the methods by which it might be attempted had all to be determined. The Union Library Catalog Committee of the Philadelphia Metropolitan Area spent more than a year in the investigation of methods. The experience of the Library of Congress in the compilation of a national select union catalog was studied, as was also that of other institutions in the making of more limited union catalogs or in the mechanical reproduction of existing catalogs. Much attention was also paid to the latest mechanisms which have been developed in connection with modern photography. Finally, by

the middle of last winter, the committee believed that they had devised methods which for the purpose they had in view, namely, the compilation of a complete regional catalog of many libraries, would be superior to anything hitherto developed elsewhere.[1] But they desired to make a test—a test not only of their methods, but a test which would demonstrate whether the proposed catalog would be possible and practical, and which might also provide a basis for at least an approximate estimate of the cost of such a catalog and of the time which would be required to compile it. Thanks to the generosity of a forward-looking Philadelphian, the cooperation of Dr. Ernest Kletsch, director of the Union Catalog of the Library of Congress, and the untiring industry of Mr. Paul Vanderbilt, librarian of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, it has been possible to compile an experimental catalog of twenty representative Philadelphia libraries (ten being general and ten special) for the short section of the alphabet ALBERT TO ALGEM.[2] The experiment has now been completed and the resulting section of a union catalog may now be inspected by anyone so desiring in the Library of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park. A detailed report on the experiment has also been prepared and will gladly be furnished, so long as the supply holds out, to any one who may be interested.[3]

From the beginning of their efforts the Committee have been greatly heartened by the character of the endorsements

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[1] The most important features of these methods were the use of a file of Library of Congress depository catalog cards as a foundation; the use of the Recordak camera and 16 mm. cinema film to record the holdings of local libraries at a low cost with the least possible inconvenience; the use of Recordak projectors to read and compare the film records in a central workshop; and a device for making single photographic enlargements from film, on cards of standard size for filing in catalog drawers.

[2] The twenty libraries selected for the experiment are as follows: *General*: University of Pennsylvania, Free Library of Philadelphia, Library Company of Philadelphia and its Ridgway Branch, American Philosophical Society, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Bryn Mawr College, Haverford College, Swarthmore College, Temple University. *Special:* College of Physicians, Academy of Natural Sciences, Biddle Law Library (University of Pennsylvania), Dropsie College of Hebrew and Cognate Learning, Divinity School of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia Commercial Museum, Franklin Institute, Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Lippincott Library of the Wharton School of Finance (University of Pennsylvania), Pedagogical Library of the Board of Education. Especial thanks are due to the librarians of all these institutions, who gave most cordial cooperation in carrying through the experiment.

[3] Requests for this report should be addressed to C. W. David, Bryn Mawr College, or to Paul Vanderbilt, Pennsylvania Museum of Art.

which they have received. Locally they have had most encouraging letters from librarians very generally throughout the community, from the heads of a good number of institutions of learning, and from many individuals whose opinions they value. And from beyond Philadelphia they have received the endorsement not only of important individuals but of several national organizations which occupy positions of leadership in the intellectual life of the country. They have long been aware that the library problem of Philadelphia was not unique—except possibly in its extreme difficulty—that other urban centers were faced with a similar situation; but the requests which have come from almost every part of the country for the report above mentioned since it was first issued have caused them increasingly to realize that other communities are beginning to grapple with this problem, and that there is forming what may perhaps even now be regarded as a national movement, for the better integration of regional library resources. In such a movement it would seem that Philadelphia has an admirable opportunity to take the lead.

The Committee are of the opinion that the experimental catalog has demonstrated that their methods are sound, and that a complete union catalog of the libraries of the Philadelphia metropolitan area is both possible and practical. To make estimates of time and cost from experience with so small a part of so great an undertaking is perhaps hazardous, but it is believed to be very much better than a guess that the whole catalog could be compiled by four competent workers in four or five years (or by a larger force in a correspondingly shorter period) and that the total cost would be about $87,000—to which, of course, there would have to be added an annual charge of from $5,000 to $7,500 (depending upon circumstances) to provide for the service of the catalog and to keep it up to date after it had been completed in the first instance. To many, especially in these difficult times, such sums will perhaps seem discouragingly large. But it has to be realized that libraries and library service are really very

expensive necessities of the modern world, and that books are really of very little value except as they are made conveniently available to those who need to use them. Eighty-seven thousand dollars would be enough to add perhaps 20,000 or 25,000 ordinary volumes to existing collections in Philadelphia libraries, or it would be enough to acquire a very few important collector's items. As it comes increasingly to be realized how greatly the proposed catalog would enhance the usefulness of Philadelphia's existing rich collections; as it comes to be understood that the proposed union catalog would place under the worker's hand perhaps four to five million volumes, whereas at present the largest local libraries contain substantially less than a million volumes, it seems to the Committee inevitable that funds will be forthcoming for the achievement of this great undertaking.

In one respect, of course, the resources made available through a union catalog would fall substantially short of what might be provided by a single library of four to five million volumes: there is much duplication of the commoner books among the holdings of Philadelphia libraries. But that such duplication is far less extensive than is commonly supposed would seem to be one of the most striking results of the recent experiment. In the short section of the alphabet with which the Committee were concerned they dealt in all with 2,282 different books; and of this number, 1,844, or almost 81 per cent, were to be found in one library only, among the twenty with which they experimented. In the light of such a revelation as this, can anyone fail to agree that a union catalog of the rich and scattered library resources of this great community is not only highly desirable, but a necessity?

THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

By Phelps Soule

A university press has been described as the voice of the institution of which it is a part. It is a small voice, to be sure, as compared with the strident tones of a winning football team, but it has a certain advantage in that the written word remains long after football scores and scorers are forgotten.

Even in university circles there is a wide variety of opinion as to the function of the press, ranging all the way from the assumption that it exists solely for the purpose of publishing works which the commercial publishers refuse, to the belief that it should be a money-making institution which would bring both cash and credit to the university. The truth, as always, falls between these extreme views. A university press cannot make money from its publications alone, and its aim should be to publish books of permanent value, whether or not financially profitable. Its real function is to provide an outlet for the work of scholars, and to give their colleagues everywhere the opportunity of knowing what they are achieving.

Since 1927 the University Press has been a department of the University of Pennsylvania. It operates on an annual budget, and is controlled as to its publication program by a faculty committee of nine members appointed for three-year terms by the President of the University upon nomination by the Educational Council.

Speaking statistically, in eight and a half years of active operation the University Press, with an entire staff of three persons and a part-time shipping clerk, has published and marketed 171 books. In 1934, with twenty titles, it ranked sixth in output among the sixteen recognized American university presses. This probably establishes a record of some sort. Anyway it means that the manager doubles as editor, proofreader, salesman, and purchasing agent; that the designer is also the manufacturing and advertising departments; and that the secretary does the work of seven departments in

larger institutions. The Press has a mailing list of over eight thousand purchasers of its books, exclusive of libraries and the book trade.

Among the publications of the Press are the lectures of the Rosenbach Fellowship in Bibliography, the Johnson Foundation for Medical Physics, the Boardman Lectureship in Christian Ethics, and the Cooper Foundation of Swarthmore College. The Press has issued twenty-six volumes of the Industrial Research Studies, and acts as distributing agent for the publications of the American Philosophical Society, the University Museum, the American Schools of Oriental Research, and the Study of Population Redistribution, as well as the *Hispanic Review* and *Pennsylvania History.*

As the only organization of its kind in the Philadelphia district, the Press has issued a number of books by faculty members of neighboring institutions of learning. Among them are: Bryn Mawr, Bucknell, Delaware, Haverford, Lafayette, Rutgers, Swarthmore, Temple, and Ursinus.

Following the lead of the older university presses, the University of Pennsylvania Press has endeavored to maintain a high standard of design and workmanship in the books bearing its imprint. Now and then a volume is selected by the Institute of Graphic Arts as one of the Fifty Books of the Year, and reviewers frequently comment on the attractive appearance of its output.

Like all small publishing houses, the Press has its share of troubles—lack of funds, an occasional disgruntled author, a good book which refuses to sell in spite of favorable reviews and careful promotion; on the other hand it has the satisfaction of a steadily growing recognition by the reading public, and the incentive to justify the statement made recently by the *Cleveland Press* that it is "the most generally usefully productive of any university press in America."

PROVOST GOODWIN ON EDUCATION

Through the kindness of Mr. George E. Nitzsche we have recently received an uncompleted manuscript of Daniel R. Goodwin, Provost of the University from 1860 to 1868, entitled "Education: the System of Education adopted in the University of Pennsylvania defended. An Address before the Associated Alumni, delivered Friday evening, Nov. 23, 1860." The manuscript comes to an abrupt end, but we print it here as an item of interest in the history of the University:

Mr. President and Gentlemen,
Alumni of the Univ. of Penn.

It is about a week since that your Committee extended to me an urgent invitation to make an informal Address before you this evening, in addition to the regular Oration to be delivered by my Reverend brother from New York. At first I felt compelled to decline the undertaking upon so brief a notice. But on further reflection I was unwilling to seem to slight an Invitation proceeding from such a Source, or to miss an opportunity, however suddenly presented, of forming an acquaintance and opening a communication of thought and sympathy with the Alumni of the University. I have therefore consented to appear before you this evening; but I come, after all, in such a physical condition that a prudent regard for my health as well as my reputation would have required me to stay at home. I must therefore ask your generous indulgence.

Gentlemen, I rejoice in this opportunity of presenting to the Sons and friends of this University my cordial Salutations. I rejoice to feel that I am part and parcel with yourselves in this noble Institution. I rejoice in the ties of scholarly sympathy and a common culture. I rejoice in the Catholicity of the fellowship of learning and Science. Other ties there are stronger than these in their power of attraction, but they serve also as the conductors of a still stronger repellent influence. The tie of patriotism and common citizenship is

strong; but patriotism degenerates into party-spirit, and is desecrated by the brawls and rancour and selfishness of the political arena. Men come to love their common country less than they hate their party's opponents. The tie of religion is strong. Christianity would teach us to recognize as a brother and take lovingly to our hearts every one who bears the image of Christ, every one who loves our common Lord; but, alas, Christians are divided into schools and parties and sects; and so violently are they opposed to each other that the *odium theologicum* has become a by-word, and I fear that practically their mutual antipathies and animosities are felt to be stronger than the bonds of their common Christianity. Every interest, therefore, however slight, every tie, however slender — though it be but as the thread of the spider's web—that may tend to draw these discordant elements together in harmonious action on common ground is to be hailed with delight, to be embraced, improved, strengthened. Whatever will give us a fuller, a more genial, consciousness of our common humanity will neither weaken our sense of common citizenship nor adulterate the truly Christian Spirit of our religion. The cities of Greece—Athens, Sparta, Corinth, Argos, Thebes—had their separate governments, their conflicting interests, their ships, their armies, their colonies, their conquests, their plans of aggrandizement and claims of pre-eminence; and yet the Olympic games—mere games though they were—preserved a sense of common Grecian nationality, amidst all their mutual conflicts and political jealousies and animosities; at least they probably contributed more to preserve it than any other fact or institution whatever.

Our common interest in the University of Pennsylvania is the chord which I would strike this evening. We have reason to take a generous pride in the largeness of views which characterizes our University in her idea and plan of culture—in her schools of Medicine, Law and Mines on the one side, and her Charity foundations on the other, added to the training of her Academical Department. Her origin, his-

tory, and great names have no partizan odour. Franklin and Rittenhouse, Mifflin and M'Kean, White and Ingersoll, Smith and Ewing, Rush and Wistar are identified with the reputation and culture of this city and State, of our whole country, of our common religion and our common humanity; but they can be appropriated by no clique or party. Our University welcomes Science, she cherishes Classical learning, she reverences religion;—but she has no "hobbies."

Precisely on this ground it is that the University has to meet with opposition and objections.

It is objected that she gives too much space and prominence to the Sciences. I answer that the character of our present civilization, whether it be good or bad, is such that the study of the Sciences is absolutely indispensable to a truly liberal education. I hope that arrangements may be made for enlargement rather than retrenchment in this direction.

On the other hand, it is objected that too much time and attention are devoted to the Classics. I answer that they are essential to the Department of Arts. You cannot have a College without Classical Studies. A College is a College, whether it be a desirable thing or not; and the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, whether worth anything or not, have a definite meaning. I would rather see the attention to Classical Studies increased than diminished in our curriculum. If they were abolished or much restricted in the University, one of two things would happen,—either the city would be compelled to establish for its accommodation a proper College independent of the University, or its sons would, in still greater numbers, be sent abroad for a Collegiate education. It is a great mistake to suppose that Classical Studies are unpractical. On the contrary their true design and proper effect are eminently practical. The classics are to be studied as improving models, and not as store houses of learned and pedantic quotations. If the latter were their object a Dictionary of quotations would be more directly to the purpose than all the Classical authors together.

That speaker or writer shows, in my opinion, most of the truly classical character, form, and spirit, who, disdaining all tawdry and needless ornament of whatever kind, goes most directly and effectively to his point. Such a man brews no ragouts from the fragments of other men's dinners, gathers no nosegays of dead and faded flowers; but presents to us the living tree, blooming it may be in its season—and then the more beautiful—but blooming only that it may bear fruit. No speaker or writer was ever more simple and straightforward, more studiously plain, pointed, practical and business-like, than Demosthenes. And yet he is, by common consent, the greatest orator of antiquity; and precisely for this reason was he the greatest. Cicero excelled him in copiousness of words and pomp of diction and what is too commonly but abusively called *eloquence;* and precisely for this reason is rightly reckoned his inferior. Yet even Cicero scarcely quotes a line of Greek in all his business orations.

But the grand objection alleged against the System of our University is—"the want of religion."

It is unfortunate that the remaining part of Dr. Goodwin's address is not available, for it undoubtedly constituted the more important part of his remarks. The following account of the address and of the meeting at which it was delivered is taken from the *Public Ledger* of November 24, 1860:

The anniversary meeting of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania was held last evening in the College building. After music by the orchestra, Dr. Goodwin, Provost of the University, was introduced, and addressed the audience, mainly in reply to a criticism upon certain remarks made by himself on the occasion of his inauguration to the Provostship, which appeared in a religious journal some time since.

The paper in question took exception to the system of instruction as at present practiced in the University, and more particularly to a fanciful allusion to Heenan and Sayers, made by the Provost at the time alluded to. He said that his statement had been somewhat perverted, but what he had asserted relative to the subject of physical development properly attained, he was prepared to prove the truth of,

and maintain. He further demonstrated the desirableness of physical strength and beauty, and believed that the improvement and beautifying of any one member of the human body lent additional vigor and beauty to the whole. Various incidents were narrated by the speaker, contrasting the characters and standing in society of students who had received collegiate educations apart from religious training and those who had been religiously instructed; and while the former could not be said to be more evil disposed than the generality of young men, among the latter had too often been found lamentable evidences of a want of Christian spirit and a decided proneness to sin.

On the conclusion of his address, Dr. Goodwin was loudly applauded. The Rev. H. E. Montgomery, of New York, then delivered the annual oration, taking for his subject, the importance and value of religion in every vocation of life.

It thus appears that religion was the predominant topic of the anniversary meeting of the Alumni in 1860, and that Dr. Goodwin's address followed closely the general lines of his inaugural address, delivered on September 10 of that year, a copy of which is preserved in the Library.

RECENT GIFTS

The following books have recently been presented by members of the Friends of the Library:

By Dr. E. B. Krumbhaar

Thomas à Kempis, *De Imitatione Christi,* Antwerp, The Plantin Press, 1607. (From the library of William Penn, with an inscription, probably in his writing, on the back cover. Laid in are some anonymous lines of verse, inspired by the inscription, written by someone who was not one of Penn's admirers.)

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Benjamin Franklin . . . . By his Grandson, William Temple Franklin, London, 1818.

By Dr. C. Ross Smith

Nathaniel Hawthorne, *Scarlet Letter,* 1st edition, Boston, 1850.

Charles Brockden Brown, *Wieland,* 1st edition, New York, 1798.

Susanna Rowson, *Charlotte,* 1st American edition, Philadelphia, 1794.

By Mr. Eric Morrell

Samuel Taylor Coleridge, *The Friend,* 1st American edition, uncut, Burlington, 1831.

An autograph letter of Hartley Coleridge and one of Derwent Coleridge.

By Dr. C. W. Burr

Scholia Graeca in Aristotelis Metaphysica. Collegit C. A. Brandis. Berlin, 1837.

Alexandri Aphrodisiensis commentarius in libros Metaphysica Aristotelis. Recensuit Hermannus Bonitz. Berlin, 1847.

Die Metaphysik des Aristoteles. Uebersetzt von J. H. von Kirchmann. Berlin, 1871.

Dionysius Areopagiti praeclarum opusculum de divinis nominibus. Venice, 1501.

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